HUEY P. NEWTON: RACIAL QUOTAS IN BAKKE CASE "FALSE" ISSUE SEE PAGE 3

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

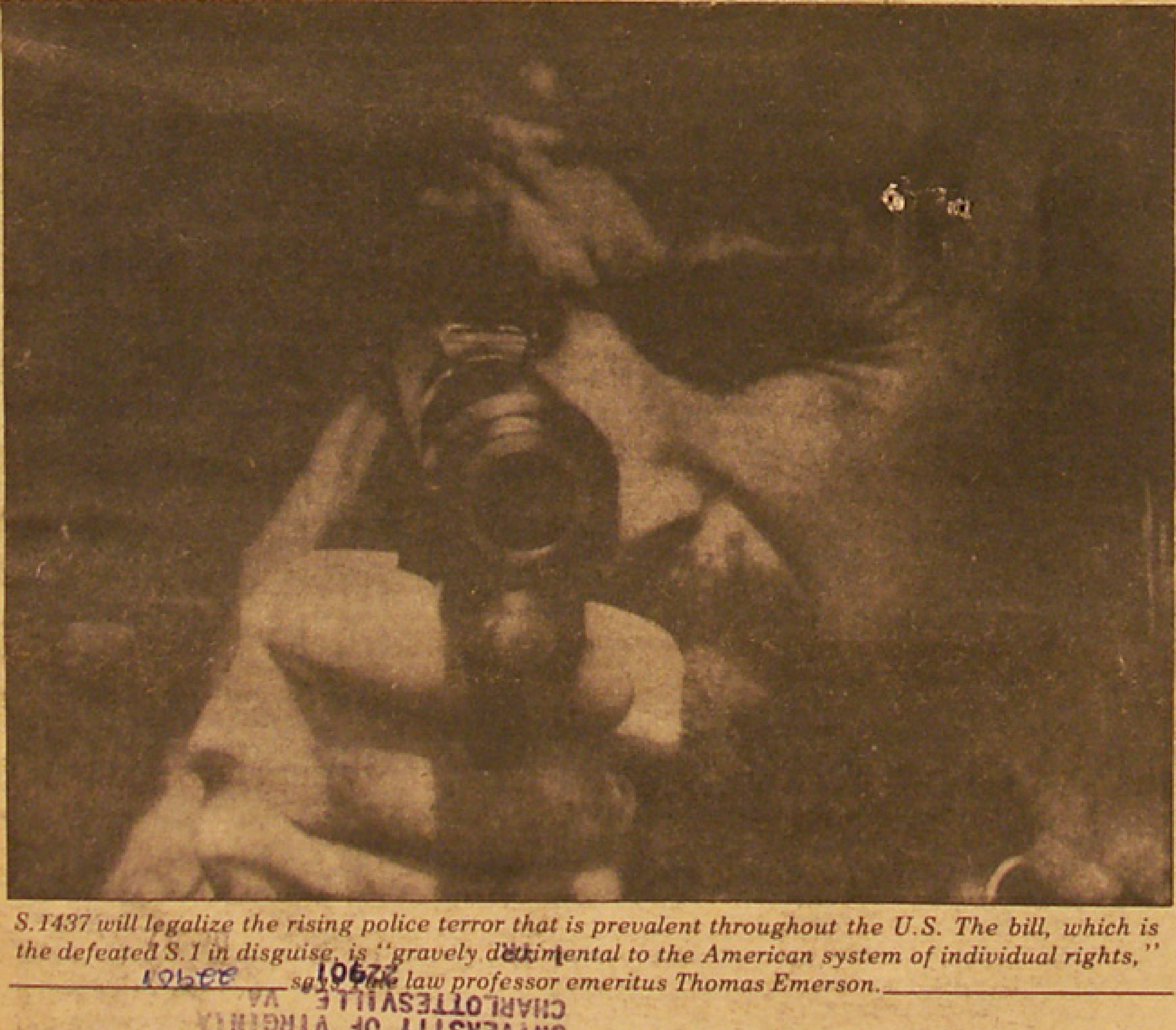
VOL. XVII NO. 15 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1977 25¢





O.K.'s Police State

NEW FEDERAL CRIME CODE PUTS A GUN TO YOUR HEAD



S.1437 will legalize the rising police terror that is prevalent throughout the U.S. The bill, which is the defeated S.1 in disguise, is "gravely detrimental to the American system of individual rights," says Yale law professor emeritus Thomas Emerson.

(Washington, D.C.) — Despite a successful nationwide effort led by Black and other progressive organizations that forced it to die on the Senate floor last year, the notorious Senate Bill No. 1 (S.1) — the repressive proposal for revision of the Federal Criminal Code, a legacy of the Nixon administration presented to Congress in 1975 — is back again, this time as S. 1437.

While there have been some modifications of the harshest features that existed in S.1, S. 1437 "retains a large number of provisions which, individually and in totality, are gravely detrimental to the American system of individual rights," according to Yale University Professor of Law Emeritus Thomas I. Emerson.

Now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, S. 1437 is the result of a compromise between Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy and Arkansas Senator John McClellan. Testifying before the Committee on June 21 of this year, Professor Emerson noted:

"Reform of the Federal Criminal Code is a worthwhile project. That reform is not, however, inconsistent with maintaining our system of individual rights. . . .S.1 was designed to impose a Watergate-type straitjacket upon the people of this country. S. 1437 retains too many of those provisions to be acceptable...."

The Los Angeles-based National Committee

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CONTRIVED CONTRADICTION

Huey P. Newton's letter to William Coblentz, chairman of the University of California's Board of Regents, is a timely, illuminating political statement which cuts through the false and misleading issues surrounding the controversial Bakke case now pending before the U.S. Supreme Court to recommend a point of unity beneficial to the common interests of *all* concerned people.

Contrary to popular belief, the special admissions program of U.C. Davis does not establish fixed racial quotas on the number of minority applicants to accept as medical school students.

The issue of racial quotas only arises due to U.C.'s racist, stereotyped administration of special admissions — that is, U.C. followed the misguided notion that *only* Blacks and other minority people are "educationally or economically disadvantaged."

Plus, U.C. took no steps to ensure that applicants under the special admissions program would actually practice in medically-underserved communities.

Thus, the battle lines in the Bakke case have formed around a program that is both a failure and a fraud in terms of its own stated goals.

Thus, Huey throws the Bakke case back into U.C.'s lap — from whence it came — urging a sincere revamping of the special admissions program both to improve its social contribution and to avoid a high court decision on an issue that is "unnecessary, false and bitterly divisive to our country at this time."

Obviously, U.C. has connived and contrived to force the Bakke case and its related implications on the American people when the university could, in fact, remedy the problem itself. It was a U.C. counselor, for example, that aided Allan Bakke in filing his lawsuit. And when knowledgeable Black and minority students urged U.C. not to appeal the California Supreme Court decision upholding Bakke, U.C. ignored their protests.

If we must battle for social justice, when we must battle, then at least the poor and oppressed must decide the time — and the terms — for themselves. □



"EUREKA"

Letters to the Editor

P.A.C. OF SOUTH AFRICA GREETS HUEY'S RETURN

My Dear Comrade Huey,

I want to add the voice of the Pan Africanist Congress, as well as my own and that of my wife, Elizabeth, and our children, Lindiwe, Bongani, Temba and David Jr., to those of the thousands upon thousands of comrades and friends who are saluting your return to your home — the United States of America.

We, like all of the just minded people of the world who support the cause for which you have so selflessly sacrificed, want to reassure you of our very close solidarity during the up-and-coming battles you will be fighting. We also want to take this opportunity to declare, once more, our revolutionary respect for the Black Panther Party, its leadership and courageous cadre. If the persecution of African descendants in this country has in anyway reduced, the Black Panther Party can justly claim to have played one of the most significant roles in the struggle which has brought that about. We know that you take with you the same determination and valor that has made national heroes of the Fallen Comrades of the Panther Party as you rise to the immediate and long term challenges facing you.

I was away in Africa when you returned but I can assure you that your journey back, in the company of the admired and respected chairperson of the Black Panther Party, Comrade Elaine Brown, was being closely followed in the African countries where I was. The same is the case in Azania itself, for I had occasion to communicate directly with combatants who are in the forefront of the present National Uprising.

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Attention

The Black Panther Party is putting together a history of our now close to 11 years of struggle and service to the people. Since the Black Panther Party's founding on October 15, 1966, by Huey P. Newton, we have circulated hundreds of thousands of leaflets, brochures, pamphlets and other pieces of information, as well as our weekly political organ, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper, in Black and other poor oppressed communities throughout this country — "Circulate to Educate," to organize and unite around our common needs and aspirations. Now we are asking our friends and supporters to return some of these historic momentos, each a tentative step forward, in order to accurately document a true history of our People's Movement in America.

Please send whatever Black Panther Party-produced leaflets and other pieces of information you may have saved to:

Black Panther Party
8501 East 14th Street
Oakland, California 94621
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

COMMENT

"San Francisco Neighborhoods Are For Sale"

The following statement criticizing the proposed 1978 Community Development and Housing Assistance Plan for the city of San Francisco was delivered by Marc Zalkin, of the Intercommunal Survival Committee, at a public hearing of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Tuesday, September 13, 1977.

We have come here tonight from many neighborhoods, and there are many, many more of us who, although they could not be here tonight, have as vital an interest in this program as we do. We are interested because we see our future — trying to look past the bleakness of the present — and the future of our children, in these same neighborhoods. And we know that this money and the millions of dollars that have preceded it have something to do with our future.

We know that it has been the practice of this city, like others, to apply for grants from the federal government based on the extent of our poverty. We are poor because we are without jobs, housing or necessary services in our communities. Quite obviously, it has been the Black, Latino, and Asian communities, the most underserved and least fully employed, therefore the most desperate, that have given the greatest weight to the city's request for hundreds of millions of dollars in Urban Renewal, Model Cities and now Community Development Act funds.

We are intelligent enough to figure out that the city is acting according to a plan. The $86 million dollars which it has received over the last three years has been spent according to that plan. The application before us tonight is not a departure but an extension of that plan. We need only to look at this very application to see the plan unfold.

In our name, the city is requesting $500,000 for the "Acquisition of Housing Sites," in Chinatown. This is not the first but the fourth year in a row that the city has requested and received that same amount of

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OPEN LETTER TO U.C. BOARD OF REGENTS

HUEY P. NEWTON CALLS ISSUE OF RACIAL QUOTAS IN BAKKE CASE "UNNECESSARY, FALSE AND BITTERLY DIVISIVE AT THIS TIME"



BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON.

The following letter, a clearly-articulated position paper which cuts to the heart of the true issues involved in the controversial Bakke case, scheduled to be heard by the U.S. Supreme Court on October 12, was written and sent by Black Panther Party President and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton to Mr. William Coblentz, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of California.

"Dear Mr. Coblentz:

"I write to urge immediate consideration by the University of California toward revamping the special admissions program at the medical school of Davis campus and thereby, hopefully, avoiding an opinion in the Bakke case now pending before the Supreme Court.

"I believe this is justified because the special admissions program at the Davis Medical School does not achieve its express goal as well as an alternative program could, and the issue posed by its continuance — i.e., the Constitutionality of preferential racial quotas — is unnecessary, false and bitterly divisive to our country at this time.

"These, at least, are the conclusions I have reached after thoroughly reviewing the legal briefs in the case and talking with many concerned people. This letter explains the reasons and facts in support of these conclusions and my request for your immediate action.

"At the outset, I admit that the entire debate raging over the Constitutionality of so-called benign racial classifications reminds me of a story told about my namesake, Huey P. Long. The story was told to me many times by my father, who was from Louisiana, but was also recounted by A.J. Liebling in *The Earl of Louisiana*. During one of his campaigns for reelection as governor, Huey was approached by a group of Blacks who were concerned about the massive, depression unemployment suffered by the Black population of the state. They asked him to do something to relieve their plight. He told them he would, but warned them they may not like the way he went about it.

"Thereupon, Huey began campaign stumping around the state, complaining to audiences that he had been shocked to see Black orderlies handling White women patients in some of the state's hospitals. He called for separate hospitals for Blacks and, after getting reelected, embarked upon an ambitious and popularly supported construction program for Black hospitals, which produced a substantial number of jobs for Blacks.

"Judging by the results, Huey's program was partly benign, an example of color consciousness; but judging by the rhetoric employed — or the means used — it was racist. Only history can judge whether, on balance, this effort of Huey P. Long's to relieve Black unemployment was more positive than negative.

"We needn't wait, however, for history to judge the regressive nature of the special admissions program challenged in *Bakke*. In terms of its own stated purposes — with which I and probably most citizens agree — it is a failure. The two-fold purpose of the program is (1) to equalize the opportunity for 'educationally or economically disadvantaged' students to obtain a medical education, and (2) to increase the number of doctors who will practice in medically underserved areas.

"Granted that a disproportionate number of educationally or economically disadvantaged applicants for medical school are likely to be racial minorities, we all know there are poor ethnic Whites who also fit this category. In fact, of the total number of students who applied for the special admissions program at Davis, one in five was White; although since 1969, none but racial minorities were admitted.

"Indeed, the University did not even 'challenge the trial court's finding that applicants who are not members of a minority are barred from participation in the special admissions program.' (*Bakke v. Regents of the University of California, 18 C.3d 34, 44* [1976]).

"Thus, the practical application of the special admissions program fails to meet its own theoretical standard of assisting 'educationally or economically disadvantaged' students; instead, it has obviously only focused on those 'disadvantaged' who also happen to be minority. I believe this is a prime example of a program that — at least in terms of the lofty stated purpose of assisting the 'disadvantaged' — is Constitutional on its face, but not as applied.

"Neither does the special admissions program necessarily increase the number of doctors who will practice in medically underserved areas. Again, this is a commendable goal of the program and a pressing societal need.

"The California Supreme Court recognized the skewed distribution of physicians throughout California, with the poorest areas receiving the fewest needed professional medical services. But the special admissions program does nothing to redress this imbalance.

"To be sure, the program clearly gives an assist to certain minority applicants. Only if we assume that minority medical

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B.P.P. Member Appointed To Civil Service Commission

(Oakland, Calif.) — Black Panther Party member PHYLLIS JACKSON, administrative director of Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC), the community-based, non-profit group which sponsors the Oakland Community School, and other educational services at the Oakland Community Learning Center, was formally appointed by Mayor Lionel Wilson to the city's Civil Service Commission last week. Ms. Jackson was officially sworn in to her new, prestigious position on Tuesday, September 20.

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR ARGUMENTS ON FORCED, EARLY RETIREMENT

(Washington, D.C.) — When the U.S. Supreme Court reconvenes on October 3, among the issues it will decide upon will be a wide range of cases revolving around the question of forced, early retirement.

A major issue is the question of whether workers can be forced to retire before the age of 65. One case which the court has already decided to hear — the first brought to the Supreme Court under the federal Age Discrimination Act — involves a 60-year-old airline employee contesting mandatory retirement under a company pension plan.

The decision will affect up to 14 million workers now covered in similar plans requiring retirement before 65, reports the *Los Angeles Times*. A ruling could strengthen or weaken existing and proposed legislation that would cause drastic changes in existing mandatory retirement policies.

Thirteen states now have laws banning mandatory retirement in government or private business or both. Several contain language similar to that used in the federal Age Discrimination Act.



Several cases before the U.S. Supreme Court have a bearing on whether senior citizens will be given the right to work at least until they are 65.

In addition, legislation eliminating mandatory retirement of government employees because of age and banning forced retirement of private employees before age 70 is nearing passage in the House of Representatives.

The specific issue before the court is whether the Age Discrimination Act permits forced retirements before age 65. "The intent behind the act," says Robert B. Gillan of the Los Angeles-based National Senior Citizens Law Center, "is to encourage the employment of older people.

"A ruling from the court (in favor of the airline employee) will at the very least show it sympathizes with the problems older people face with mandatory retirement," says Gillan.

Attorneys for the airline employee, United Airlines technical specialist Horace McMann, contend that even with retirement benefits, early retirement can be "economically devastating." Many retirees would have to wait two years to begin receiving Social Security payments.

By staying on the job, the lawyers point out, older workers make more money and remain productive members of society.

Gillan, also a lawyer, favors "flexible retirement" plans over "mandatory retirement," allowing those who desire to retire early and those who don't to be judged on their ability rather than their age.

"With the trend toward (voluntary) early retirement," Gillan says, "the number who want to remain on the job is relatively smaller, maybe 10 per cent to 20 per cent overall. The workers who remain on the job are more than counterbalanced by those who want to leave."

In 1976, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a Massachusetts law requiring state police officers to retire at the age of 50. However, the *Times* reports, the justices seemed to go out of their way to limit their ruling to this particular case. □



S.A.F.E. Provides Breakfast At St. Patrick's Terrace

(Oakland, Calif.) - Senior citizens at St. Patrick's Terrace in West Oakland were treated to a delicious hot breakfast last Saturday by the SAFE (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) Club.

The very active SAFE Club served over 50 elderly residents of St. Patrick's, located at 1212 Center Street, a hearty breakfast consisting of eggs, grits, sausage, biscuits and juice. In addition, the George Jackson Medical Clinic provided free first aid packets to everyone.

BP NS photo

This Week In Black History

September 20, 1830

On September 20, 1830, the first national Black convention met at Philadelphia's Bethel Church with the Rev. Richard Allen presiding as chairman.

September 22, 1862

On September 22, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln, in a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, warned the South that he would free the slaves in all the states in rebellion on January 1, 1863. The Union would later use the Black manpower, when slavery was abolished, to defeat the Southern Confederacy.

September 20, 1958

Martin Luther King, Jr., was stabbed in the chest by a crazed Black woman while he was autographing books in a Harlem department store on September 20, 1958. The woman was placed under mental observation.



U.S. marshals escort JAMES MEREDITH into the University of Mississippi in 1962.

September 20, 1962

On September 20, 1962, Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi denied James Meredith admission to the University of Mississippi. Consequently, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the Board of Higher Education in Mississippi to admit Meredith to the university or be held in contempt of court. But Governor Barnett again defied the orders of the court and personally denied Meredith admission to the university. It would eventually take a large contingent of federal marshals to force Meredith's entry into the university.



BERT LANCE

New Revelations Rock Hearings On Lance Finances

(Washington, D.C.) — Declaring that "my conscience is clear," U.S. Budget Director Bert Lance testified before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee here last week, repeatedly denying that his past banking practices were unethical or illegal.

"I did not ask for this fight, but now that I am in it, I am fighting not only for myself and for my family, but also for our system," the Georgia ex-banker said in his

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REJECTS "INDEXING" WAGE LEVELS, KEEPS "TIP CREDIT"

HOUSE VOTE ON MINIMUM WAGE MAJOR SETBACK FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

(Washington, D.C.) — The U.S. House of Representatives dealt a stunning triple setback to organized labor last week:

(1) Establishing a mild three-year raise in the federal minimum wage from the current $2.30 an hour rate to $2.65 an hour by January 1, 1978, $2.85 by 1979 and $3.05 by 1980 — substantially less than the $3.00 an hour figure for 1978 originally sought by the AFL-CIO;

(2) Turning back a Carter administration-backed proposal to permanently "index" (fix) the minimum wage at 53 per cent of the average wage of manufacturing workers; and

(3) Sharply rejecting a plan to eliminate the special "tip credit," which allows employers of workers who earn tips — which includes hundreds of thousands of Black women in the food service industry — to pay only 50 per cent of the minimum wage, that is, $1.15 an hour.

So strong was the anti-labor sentiment that, in a dramatic roll call vote, the House only defeated by one vote a proposed "subminimum wage" plan for youth which would have permitted employers to pay workers 18 years old or younger 85 per cent of the minimum wage ($1.95) for six months.



BPINS photos

A subminimum wage for teenagers was defeated by only one vote.



The voting was seen as a major victory for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and other business interests who lobbied strongly against the pro-labor forces.

As if to add insult to injury, the increases were included in the same amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act which blocked the much-sought "indexing" — and were lower than the minimum wage in the original bill, which called for a raise to $2.89 in 1979 and $3.15 by 1980.

Under another House amendment, 3.8 million workers were excluded from federal minimum wage protection by raising the exemption for companies making $250,000 in sales a year to $500,000.

The House also voted to:

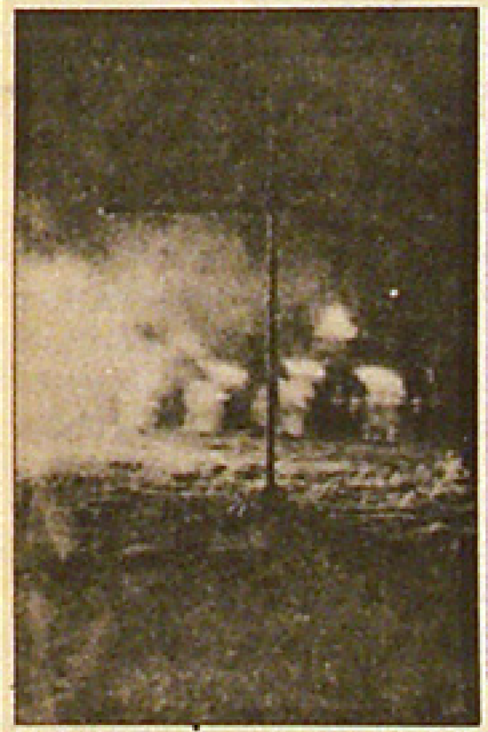
- Exempt fulltime babysitters from the minimum wage;
- Retain the exemption from the minimum wage and overtime payments for amusement park workers and concessioners in national parks and forests;
- Waive age restrictions to permit children under age 12 to pick strawberries between June and September 15.

Supporters of the subminimum wage for youth argued that the lower wage rate would encourage empoyers to hire the mass of unemployed young persons crowding the job market.

(The latest Labor Department figures indicate that the unemployment rate for Black teenagers 16 to19 years old is a staggering 40.4 per cent with the jobless rate for Black youth 16 to 21 years-old 34.8 per cent in August, an all-time summer high.)

Their arguments were countered by Parren Mitchell, chairman of the Congressional Black

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"Kill Them Bastards"

(Fresno, Calif.) - BILL WILKERSON (in suit and tie), "grand dragon" of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was on hand at a recent KKK cross-burning affair here which was part of a statewide recruiting effort.

Wilkerson's speech featured a racist tirade against Black people, to which the crowd responded, "Kill them bastards." According to Wilkerson, the KKK is growing faster in California than in any state in the nation. According to the "grand dragon," the Klan hopes to take power through "pure Constitutional means."

NEW FEDERAL CRIME CODE PUTS A GUN TO YOUR HEAD

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL), which spearheaded national opposition to S.1, is also conducting an intensive campaign against S.1437. When S.1 was introduced in the Senate on January 15, 1975, NCARL described it as "the most dangerous, anti-democratic piece of 'law and order' and press censorship legislation since the days of the infamous Alien and Sedition laws."

NCARL Executive Director Frank Wilkinson will speak on the dangerous implications—particularly to Black and poor people—of S.1437 on Friday, September 23, at 7:30 p.m. at Unitarian Church, 1187 Franklin in San Francisco. The event will be sponsored by the San Francisco Committee to Stop Senate Bill One.

Emerson has defined "12 categories of repression" existing in S.1437. The following is a breakdown of some of those categories and their comparison to related portions of S.1:

•*Inchoate Crimes* — Attempt, conspiracy, complicity and solicitation are all inchoate (partly existing) crimes. Traditionally, inchoate crimes have been used as dragnet devices to permit the government to expand its criminal net beyond the area of those who physically engage in wrongful activity.

Under Section 1001 of S.1437, a person who planned with others to commit the federal crime of picketing a courthouse would be guilty of an offense even though he or she never reached the courthouse or picketed there.

Under S.1, a 15-year sentence and/or $100,000 fine was prescribed for mere advocacy or membership in an organization that allegedly calls for revolutionary change.

•*Official Secrets*—S. 1437 eliminates the provision of S.1 which would have established an Official Secrets Act, that is, making the publication or dissemination of classified or national defense information by anyone at any time a criminal offense. However, the proposed new bill reenacts sections of the existing Federal Criminal Code, many of which have been declared unConstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

This portion of S.1437 retains unprecedented restrictions upon freedom of speech and of the press.

•*Political Opposition That Interferes With Government Operations*—Under Section 1111 of S.1437, it is a crime to damage, tamper with, contaminate, or defectively make or repair "any property used in, or particularly suited for use in, the national defense" that is owned by or being produced for the U.S.

Section 1301 (Obstructing a Government Function by Fraud) introduces a new sweeping crime. This part of S. 1437 could punish a person who gave a postman wrong directions to a house!

S.1 provided the death penalty, or life imprisonment in some cases, for activity that damaged or tampered with almost any property, facility or service that might be used in the national defense.

•*Political Opposition to Judicial Proceedings* — S.1437 inherits numerous provisions from S.1 that attempted to curtail political opposition directed against actions of the judiciary. Provisions of the new bill would make it illegal to organize a demonstration to protest the conduct of a political case or to demonstrate within 400 feet of a federal courthouse, while *any* judicial proceeding is in progress.

•*Assemblies and Demonstrations* — This section of S.1437, like S.1, severely infringes upon legitimate political expression, including labor union activity. The bill defines a "riot" as a public disturbance that involves 10 or more persons.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE

In addition, S. 1437 gives *any* federal employee the authority to disperse a gathering, to forbid picketing or parading, or to require citizens to refrain from leafleting or canvassing, *whenever in the employee's judgment there is risk of injury to a person or property.*

•*Withdrawal of Federal Protection to Individual Rights* — S.1437 prohibits the dissemination of "obscene material," defined partly as material that "appeals predominantly to the prurient interest of ...the average person, applying contemporary community standards."

The result of substituting local standards for national standards in obscenity cases, the position taken by the Supreme Court in recent years, is that every publisher and distributor is liable to criminal prosecution in every city and town which wishes to impose more strict standards than prevail nationally.

Under S.1, it was a federal crime to violate state obscenity laws.

Concerned citizens are urged to write their senators and representatives expressing their opposition to S.1437. For more information on the bill, write to:

National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 1250 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 501, Los Angeles, California 90017; P.O. Box 99354, San Francisco, California 94109; Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, 431 S. Dearborn Street, #823, Chicago, Illinois 60605; and 2800 Adams Mill Road, N.W., Washington D.C. 20009.

STOP S.1437! □



Mass protests and political demonstrations will be outlawed by S.1437, which is the defeated S.1 in disguise.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

What To Do When You Are Discriminated Against

The following article is reprinted from the September, 1977, issue of Black Enterprise *magazine.*

Despite gains made as a result of legislation in the past dozen years, employment discrimination still curtails the economic aspirations of minorities. According to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), job discrimination on the basis of race accounts for six out of every 10 complaints brought before it.

Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act created the EEOC as the federal watchdog over employment practices and made it unlawful for the following groups to discriminate on the basis of race, religion, sex and national origin:

Private employers with 16 or more full-time employees; state and local governments (federal employees come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Civil Service Commission); public and private educational institutions; public and private employment agencies; and labor unions with 15 or more members.

The 1972 Equal Employment Opportunity Act added teeth to title VII by giving the EEOC enforcement powers — the authority to sue in the federal courts employers who were found to be in violation of the law.

Discrimination is not only ugly and unlawful, but costly. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company paid out $38 million dollars in a 1972 settlement over its personnel policies discriminatory toward women and minorities.

Because legislation varies from locality to locality, it is strongly recommended that an individual with a discrimination grievance first file a complaint with the EEOC at one of its 32 district offices located throughout the country.

The EEOC will determine whether or not a locality has Fair Employment Practice (FEP) laws applicable to a given case. If it does not, the federal agency will put its own machinery to work and process the complaint.

If, on the other hand, FEP laws and enforcement powers do exist

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STEP DOWN ON ECONOMIC SCALE FOR BLACKS, UNSKILLED

NEW JOBLESS BENEFITS POLICY— LESS PAY FOR RETURNING WORKERS

(San Francisco, Calif.) — James King, 41, of San Francisco, used to be a maintenance man, bringing home almost $4.00 an hour. He was laid off last September, and has been looking for work ever since. He'd like another job in maintenance that pays as well as his old job, but now he's faced with accepting any job paying at least the minimum wage, or losing his unemployment benefits.

King and hundreds of other jobless Americans are being forced to take a step down the economic ladder under new eligibility requirements for Federal Supplemental Employment Benefits (FSB), the program that extends state-financed benefits to cover a year or more.

Behind the new regulations is the belief of many Washington economists that the unemployment system was not designed for the long-term unemployed like King, *Pacific News Service* reports. For people out of work for nine months or a year, "the likelihood of their returning to their previous employment is not great," explains Pierce Quinlan, whose Office of Comprehensive Employment Development runs many of the federal public service job programs.

And, the argument continues, unemployment payments perpetuate unemployment by subsidizing people to look for jobs that don't exist.



Blacks fare worse than others under the new jobless benefits policy.

The traditional role of unemployment insurance has been to enable workers to survive while looking for jobs like the ones they held before. The new attitude in Washington, however, will force many people to take a step down on the job ladder after 39 weeks instead of continuing to try to work at the same level they were at while previously employed.



In practice, this means lower pay for FSB recipients — mainly the young, the old, non-Whites and unskilled workers — who have the most trouble finding work and are the first laid off in a recession.

For Blacks, this may mean abandoning modest gains achieved in the civil rights movement of the '60's for a return to subsistence level employment. Prominent economists are frank in their recommendation of "lowered expectations" and more hard work as a solution to the 14.5

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"KISS MY HAPPY, RICH BLACK ASS"

Richard Pryor Lashes Out At L.A. Rights Rally

(Los Angeles, Calif.) — Popular Black comedian Richard Pryor turned loose his talented tongue and sharp wit on the hypocrisy of a star-studded rights rally here last week, slamming the microphone onto its stand and leaving the stage while telling the crowd, "Kiss my happy, *rich* Black ass."

Billed as "A Star-Spangled Night for Rights," Pryor criticized the much-ballyhooed show for emphasizing gay rights over other human rights.

Pointing out the fact that there were few Blacks in the audience, Pryor — riding a wave of popularity as a result of his critically-acclaimed role as Wendell Scott, the first Black racing car driver, in the film *Greased Lightning* — told the predominantly White crowd of some 17,000 that, "when the niggers were burning down Watts, you motherfuckers were doing what you wanted to do on Hollywood Boulevard and didn't give a shit about it."

He then launched into 15 minutes of biting humor, satirizing gay rights in a delivery "laced with obsenities," as *Associated Press* put it.

"This is an evening about human rights and I am a human being," Pryor said. "I just wanted to see where you were really at.

"I wanted to test you to your...soul. I'm doing this for nothing — they ain't paying me no money. But I wanted to come here and tell you to kiss my ass."

Moments later, Pryor stormed off the stage, again telling the now jeering, Hollywood-studded crowd, "Kiss my happy, rich Black ass."

Later, singer Bette Midler strutted onstage and responded to the Black comedian's parting shot, saying, "Well, who wants to kiss this rich White ass?"



RICHARD PRYOR gestures to crowd.

The biased crowd responded with a standing ovation.

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MILITARY "KANGAROO COURT"

ANOTHER CAMP PENDLETON 14 DEFENDANT CONVICTED

(Camp Pendleton, Calif.) — Another Camp Pendleton 14 defendant, Clarence Capers, was convicted last week on false charges of assault in the ongoing military "kangaroo court" proceedings of the group of Black Marines charged with attacking White soldiers suspected to be Ku Klux Klan members in a November 13, 1976, incident.

After being unjustly convicted by a five-member court-martial board, Capers received a sentence of a $150 a month fine for four months and a reduction in rank.

During Capers' military trial there was evidence presented of him actually taking part in the November 13 attack, although he was placed in the room by the testimony of a prosecution witness.

In his testimony, Capers explained that he wanted to confront the Klan on November 13, but that he had not participated in the assault.

Capers emphasized on the witness stand that he was not sorry at all for his opposition to the Klan or for acting upon the courage of his convictions. Capers expressed his strong belief that the Ku Klux Klan should be barred from the Marine Corps.

Defense attorneys Bill Smith and Willy Reardon presented motions for a change of venue, motions charging government misconduct and motions charging racism and bias in jury selection — all of which were denied without explanation.

Following Eddie Page, who was convicted and given an extremely harsh sentence of two years confinement and a bad conduct discharge just prior to his trial, Capers was only the second defendant to plead not guilty to the charges against him.



Protest march in support of the Camp Pendleton 14. Four more Black Marines are scheduled to go to trial on false charges of assault.

The Camp Pendleton 14 defense feels that Capers' relatively light sentence is an important victory brought on by the rising awareness of the injustices of the Camp Pendleton 14 case. During the trial, on September 13, two wooden crosses were burned on the stairs of the barracks in which Capers lives — direct evidence of the continuing Klan presence on Camp Pendleton.

Prior to Capers' trial, Private First Class Donald Hunter pled guilty to charges of conspiracy and simple assault. Hunter was sentenced to six months confinement at hard labor and given a bad conduct discharge and reduction in rank.

Despite his pleading guilty, mainly in exchange for a pre-trial agreement limiting his sentence, Hunter gave a statement to the court expressing his belief that organizations such as the KKK cannot be tolerated.

DEFENSE CONTENTION

The defense has been contending all along the Marine Corps is the guilty party for allowing the KKK to openly attack and provoke Black Marines. The Navy itself had documented hundreds of attacks on Black soldiers by Klan members stationed on Camp Pendleton.

When the alleged November 13 attack took place, the Ku Klux Klan was holding a membership meeting in an adjacent room.

Four more Camp Pendleton 14 courts-martial are expected to take place in late September and in October.□

Corruption In U.S. Marshals Uncovered

(New York, N.Y.) — A year-long secret investigation of corruption within the U.S. Marshals Service has uncovered evidence of mob payoffs, extortion, loan-sharking, narcotics traffic and thefts by marshals and their deputies from New Jersey to California.

Initiated at the request of William Hall, director of the U.S. Marshals Service, the investigation, *Newsday* learned, has been conducted by a special team of FBI agents and the Office of Professional Responsibility of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The probe already has resulted in forced resignations by marshals and deputies in Miami, Phoenix, Houston and Newark, and one indictment in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

OTHER INDICTMENTS

Federal sources said other indictments are expected, but that they will not necessarily involve all those who have resigned. The sources denied that the acceptance of resignations before prosecutions was designed to avoid scandal in the already heavily criticized federal witness-protection program, which the marshals oversee.

The investigation of corruption within the Marshals Service and the witness-protection program reportedly has found evidence

•Members of the Carlo Gambino and Vito Genovese crime families infiltrated the marshal's office in Newark, the prime target of the investigation. Mob members allegedly paid deputies for favors, including information on the movements of protected witnesses and special privileges for mob figures held prisoner.

•A former Newark deputy marshal was involved with government witnesses who organized two phony cocaine transactions in California's Orange County, then took the money for undelivered cocaine from prospective buyers.

•A former marshal in Phoenix who used his office to deal in Indian jewelry failed to keep adequate records and associated with a major convicted narcotics trafficker.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Millions Denied Mental Health

(Washington, D.C.) — Between 20 and 32 million Americans are being denied needed mental health care mainly due to inadequate community services and exorbitant costs, according to a report from the President's Commission on Mental Health released here last week. The report said that minorities "suffer the effects of a variety of societal ills...the alienation and fear, the depression and anger associated with unrelenting poverty and the institutionalized discrimination that occurs on the basis of race, sex, class, age and mental and physical handicaps."

N.Y. Police Spies

(Albany, N.Y.) — The New York state police "red squad" unit used illegal "covert and devious" means to assemble dossiers on hundreds of thousands of "dissidents" in the 1960's, according to a state legislative task force report released here last week. The Assembly task force revealed that state police routinely used criminal investigation methods to gather information on liberals opposing the Vietnam war and progressive Blacks.

Mark Rudd Surrenders

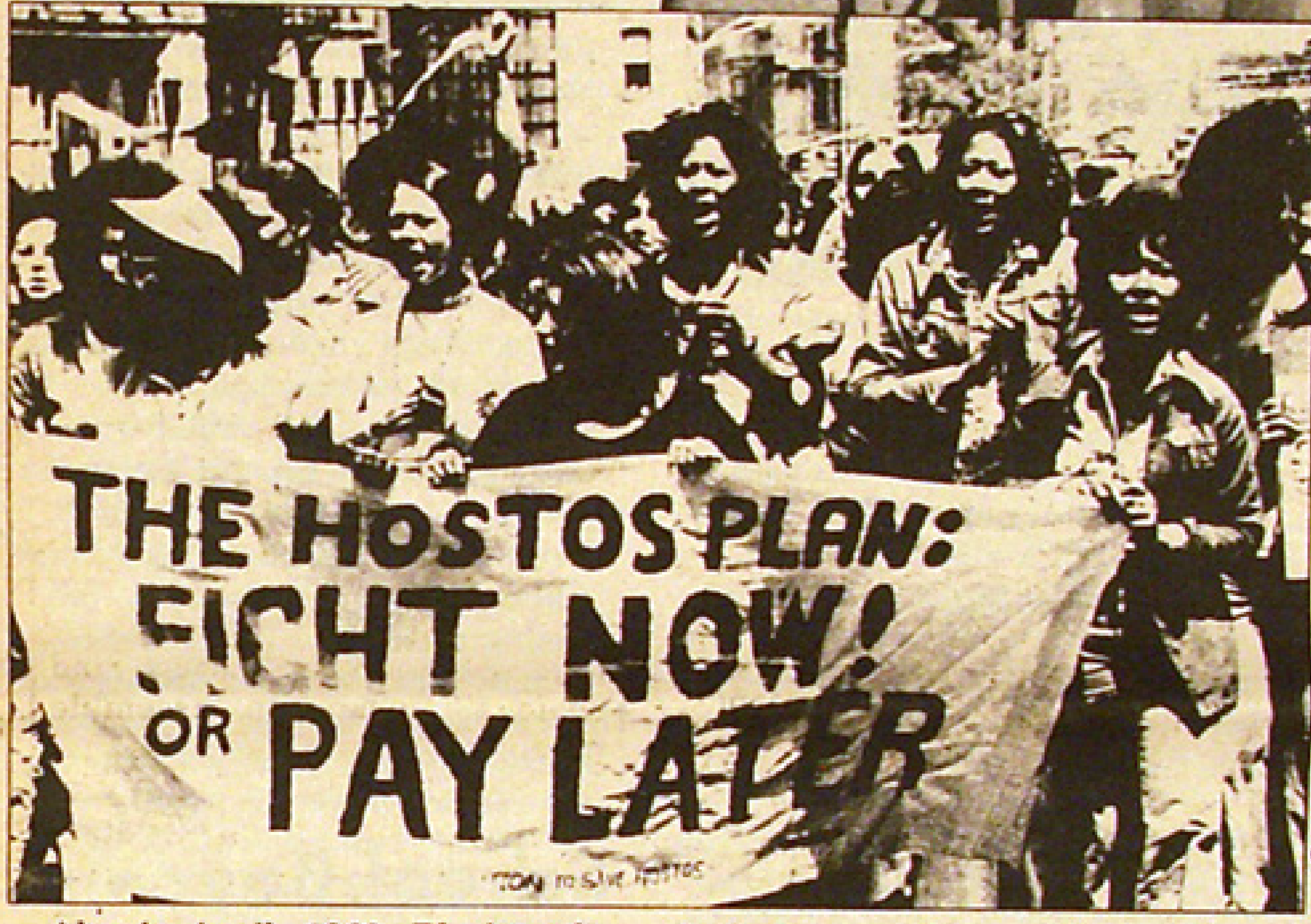
(New York, N.Y.) — Mark Rudd, a White radical leader of the 1968 Columbia University student rebellion and a fugitive for the last seven years, surrendered last week at the Manhattan district attorney's office to face a handful of misdemeanor charges. He was immediately paroled on his own recognizance. Seven years ago, at the height of the tumultuous protest against the war in Vietnam, Rudd and other members of the "Weathermen," a spinoff of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), went underground. Following his surrender here, Rudd turned himself in to Cook County authorities in Chicago on similar misdemeanor charges stemming from the1968 "Days of Rage" demonstrations there.

MINORITY ADMISSIONS DOWN, TUITION UP

GAINS BY BLACK STUDENTS IN 1960's UNDER ATTACK

(New York, N.Y.) — It was the month of April, 1969. Armed Black students at Cornell University occupied the student union building in an act of self-defense against university harassment of Blacks and policies that excluded Blacks from getting a decent higher education. Two days after the occupation, a meeting of 8,000 Cornell students and teachers prevented the university from backing down on concessions to the Black students, who went on to win increased admissions and programming.





Armed protest by Black Cornell University students in 1969 (above) and march held earlier this year against proposed closing of New York's Hostos College.

Also in April, 1969, Black and Puerto Rican students barricaded themselves inside the City University of New York (CUNY) and closed down the school. They were demanding that the school's admissions policy reflect the population of the city's high schools.

Black students at Alabama State College, Atlanta University, Hampton Institute and the University of Arizona were also demonstrating for their rights that month.

By the end of 1969, students across the country had begun to reverse admissions, aid and programming policies which had for so long limited Black and minority people's access to higher education.

Now, less than a decade later, slashed budgets, increased tuitions, cutbacks of financial aid, new admissions restrictions, limitations on special programming and firing of the most progressive

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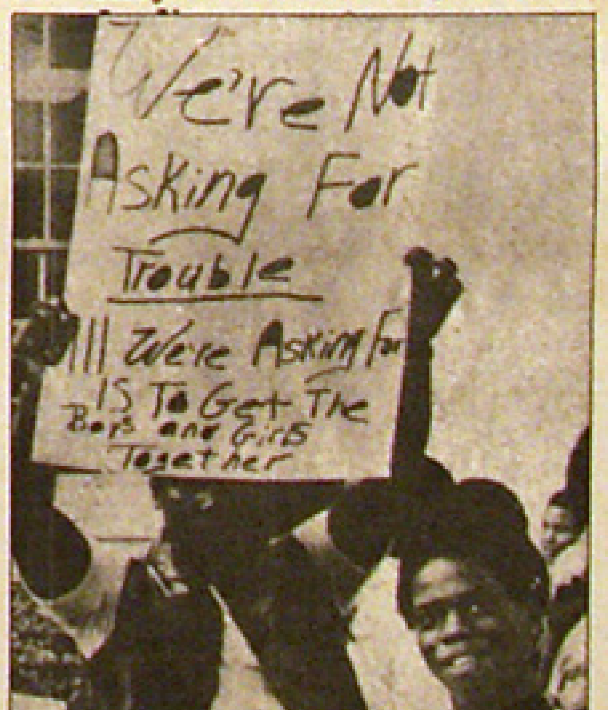
Mississippi Black School Boycott Continues

Amite County, Miss.) — All 2,520 of Amite County's Black students have been boycotting classes here for more than three weeks to protest a federal school desegregation order that separates schools by sexes to keep Black males from having any contact with White females.

Black parents in the rural area have vowed to keep their children out of school entirely until the local school board moves to have the sex segregation order lifted.

In 1969, the Amite school population was 51 per cent Black, and under court orders to desegregate. White residents and the White-controlled school board refused to desegregate unless Black males were prevented from mingling with White females. A federal Court of Appeals, headed by Judge Griffin Bell, now U.S. attorney general, allowed the county school board to set aside two of its four schools for girls and two for boys. This "temporary" arrangement has remained in force.

"They never had any idea of changing the situation," charges Robert Wilson, the only Black member of the school board. "It has always been a racial issue. The idea is to keep the Black boys from having any contact with White girls — pure and simple."



Black students protest racist policy of sexual separation in Amite County, Mississippi.

White flight from the schools has been extensive: today, there are 2,100 Black pupils in Amite's schools and only 420 Whites. More than 600 of the county's White students are enrolled in private academies rigidly segregated by race.

Although lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) have repeatedly asked the school board and the courts to end the sex segregation, the officials have failed to act. This fall the Black community decided to force the issue. Led by the NAACP, parents have been

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CHICAGO MOB

7-Year-Old Black Girl Dies Repeating Racist Taunts

(Chicago, Ill.) — A young Black girl, seven-year-old Mellaine Turner, died here last week after the cruel racial taunts of bigoted anti-busing demonstrators triggered a sickle cell anemia crisis which led to her death.

She died delirious, repeating the chants of the racists: "Go back, go back, go back where you belong."

Young Mellaine and 83 other Black children arrived at the previously all-White Stevenson Elementary School under a voluntary busing plan, established to



White bigots march in Chicago anti-busing protest.

ease overcrowding in Black neighborhood schools. The Black youngsters were greeted with chants of "Go back! Go back! Go back where you belong!" and "Up with sickle cell anemia!"

Ten hours later Mellaine died of a sickle cell crisis which doctors say was likely to have been induced by the racist jeers. A cardiologist who asked not to be identified commented that the anti-busing mob "created the atmosphere for the (sickle cell) attack."

The cardiologist explained that the deadly sickle cell disease, which afflicts 70,000 Black Americans, would have reduced the Black child's ability to deal with stress.

Mellaine's parents, Joseph and Helen Turner, insisted that their

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Major Setback For Organized Labor

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Caucus, who called the subminimum wage "a ghastly mistake."

Mitchell pinted out that such a difference in pay scales would result in the young taking jobs from adults. Because poor Blacks would undoubtedly be slotted into many of the lower-paying jobs, he said, the subminimum wage would widen the existing chasm



An indication of the unemployment crisis faced by Black and poor youth is shown by these New York teens waiting to apply for 2,000 jobs. Twenty thousand applied.

between Black and White incomes.

"All you are going to be doing is playing off the younger group against the older and that group will still be unemployed," Mitchell said. "That doesn't make sense."

"Suppose someone offered a race differential. . .or a sex differential?" asked Bay Area Representative Ron Dellums. "What's the difference."

In spite of these strong argumnts and others, the subminimum wage proposal only lost by a 210 to 211 vote, with House Speaker Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts casting the deciding vote to break the tie.

The vote rejecting "indexing" the minimum wage was 223 to 193, while the vote to keep "tip credit" was 264 to 161.

Nearly 2.2 million workers, including at least 800,000 Black women, nearly all in the food service industry as waitresses, are discriminated against by the "tip credit." Only 20 per cent of the 2.2 million are unionized.

Contrary to popular belief, merely 58 per cent of this country's 90 million work force (52.2 million) are covered by federal minimum wage protection. The largest sector of the work force left uncovered is between four to five million farmworkers, toiling on the averge for less than $2.00 an hour.□



Chicago cops give half-hearted protection to besieged Black children.

Black Girl Dies Repeating Racist Taunts

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daughter appeared to be quite normal when she left for school that morning with her twin brother, Marvin.

The day after, when the news of Mellaine's death sifted through the outside Stevenson mob, the racist taunts only intensified. "Hooray for sickle cell," several Whites chanted loudly.

Since the implementation of the voluntary busing plan two weeks ago, White racist violence against Black Chicagoans has raged unchecked.

A maximum of slightly over 6,000 Black and Latino children can be bused from crowded, dilapidated schools to predomiately White "underutilized" schools in southwest Chicago. At the end of the first week, the plan had only 1,000 participants.

In scenes reminiscent of racially troubled Boston, White racists have stationed themselves outside of school buildings to verbally and physically abuse young Black pupils participating in the integration plan.

A Chicago police official admits that the bigots are "a bunch of young thugs and hoodlums." Yet, no stern measures have been taken by police to curb anti-busing protests.

One White police spokesman threatend a "sickout" if they are forced to clamp down on the anti-busing mobs.□

RAILROADED, FORGOTTEN FOR SEEING POLICE MURDER

Framed Milwaukee Woman Going Blind In Jail

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — "We don't need any hangers on... We'll go with whoever comes, if it's nobody but me, fine," said the embittered but defiant, 33-year-old daughter of Ola Mae Davis, an elderly Black woman who is slowly going blind in Taycheedah women's prison after she was convicted on false perjury charges here in 1975 when she testified to seeing a 16-year-old Black youth shot in the back by a White policeman.

Ms. Davis, who is a severe diabetic and is serving the second stretch of two sentences, can only see about three feet ahead of her.

"We're trying to get her sentence commuted to time served," Esther Green, Ms. Davis' daughter, said. Ms. Davis has already served the 18 months on the perjury charge, reduced from an initial 10 years.

"Then they came up with this 22 month thing," Green said, from her mother's conviction on trumped-up charges of defrauding the welfare department. Ms. Davis' supporters have charged that the welfare fraud conviction — which came about during the height of tumultuous protest in the Black community over the police murder of young Jerry Brookshire — was an attempt to discredit the character of Ms. Davis. It is this time that her mother now has to serve, Green said.

"If she has to try and complete these next 22 months she's going to be blind by the time she gets home," Green said. "I want her home before then so she can at least see the outside world again," she said. "If it gets to where we can't speak what we see, then we're all in trouble," Green declared.

On December 24, 1974, Jerry Brookshire was shot in the back by policeman Raymond Marlow. The White cop said his gun accidently discharged during a struggle with the Black youth.

Ms. Davis held firm to her testimony that she saw Marlow shoot Brookshire in the back as he was climbing a fence. Police were chasing several Black youth allegedly for questioning in connection with a car theft.

One by one, several other Blacks whose testimony originally supported Ms Davis' were threatened and intimidated and eventually withdrew until she stood alone, saying until she was sent to prison for perjury that she saw Brookshire shot in the back.

"I saw just what I said I saw," she testified defiantly at the inquest "and if I have to die saying so, I will."

Ms. Davis' home was firebombed at least twice, she received numerous death threats and has had two of her daughters sent to juvenile deliquent institutions since she revealed that she was an eyewitness to the police murder of Jerry Brookshire.

Ms. Green is appealing to interested persons to help her mother come home. For far information contact Esther Green, 4730 N. 29 Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, (414) 445-6910.

School Boycott

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keeping their children from class since the first day of school.

The White majority on the school board argues that it is powerless to get the Amite schools back to normal, since sex segregation stems from an order by a federal court. But Bernard Dunaway, the board's president, admits that there is some truth to Wilson's charge that Whites prefer to keep the sexes separate for racial reasons. Boys and girls could attend school together before 1969, he explains, because "we had one school for Whites and another school for coloreds."

Lawyers at the Justice Department, which has filed briefs supporting the Black parents, expect that the federal district court in charge of the case will soon resolve it — by ordering the Amite school board to integrate the schools by sex, as well as race.

Until the court acts, the Black parents are determined to continue their boycott; if necessary, they will set up informal classrooms for their children in churches with the help of retired or unemployed teachers.□

U.C. REGENTS REFUSE TO WITHDRAW INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

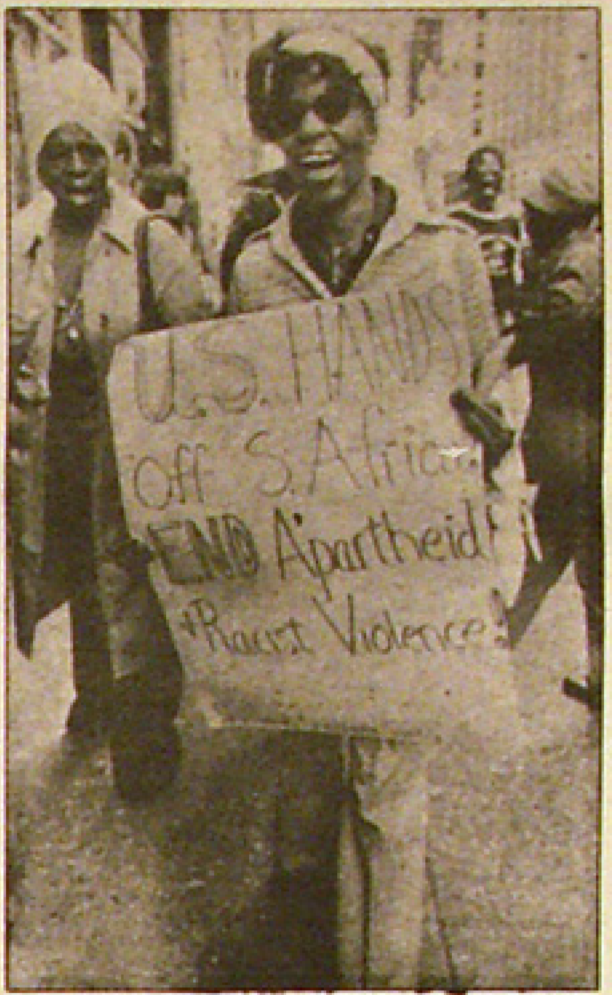
(Los Angeles, Calif.) — The University of California (U.C.) Board of Regents last week rejected two proposals — one from Black Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally — to withdraw $550 million of investments in corporations doing business in apartheid South Africa.

By an 11-6 vote, with one abstention, the regents upheld the recommendation of its seven-member investment committee that the stocks be retained. The vote came after two hours of heated public debate on the issue.

For the past four years the issue of U.C. supporting South African apartheid has been a major grievance of students. Last spring a coalition of student and community organizations, Campuses United Against Apartheid, staged sit-ins at Stanford University, U.C. Davis, U.C. Santa Cruz and U.C. Berkeley.

All of the protests were marked by mass arrests including over 250 at Stanford and 400 at U.C. Santa Cruz.

At the regents' meeting the demand for total divestiture of all stocks in companies doing business in South Africa was reaffirmed. On the other hand, U.C. faculty members and representatives of the South African government joined together to make the false claims that a withdrawal of U.C. funds may increase unemployment among Black South Africans.



Choosing to ignore widespread public opinion, U.C. regents voted not to withdraw the university's investments in South Africa.

Several regents argued that the primary issue with regards to the stocks is whether they are profitable or not.

But Dymally countered angrily, "It is not a question of dollars and cents...It is a question of whether we are going to expend funds or invest in corporations which do business in a country whose practices are barbaric and inhumane.

"The question is," Dymally continued, "whether we're going to stand up to South Africa the way great leaders of the past stood up to slavery."

Regent John Henning, who also voted for withdrawal from apartheid South Africa, called the country, "the most despicable society in the present world.

"No matter how you rationalize profits," Henning said, "you are dealing with the forces of evil and those forces are doomed by history."

Joining Dymally and Henning in their opinions were student regent Michael Salerno and regents Gregory Bateson, Yori Wada and Stanley Sheinbaum.

The Board made one small concession when it voted to begin to exercise its proxy votes on shareholder proposals related to social issues(on a one-year basis), rather than automatically supporting management as it has done in the past.

The regents' vote on withdrawal of U.C. funds from South Africa is certain to spark renewed protests. On October 28, CUAA will be sponsoring a statewide conference at Laney College in Oakland to mobilize anti-apartheid forces throughout California.□

Campaign To Draw Young Blacks Back To Farming

"I was born a farm boy within yelling distance of this place. No matter how far away I go, my roots are here."

(Greenville, Ala.) — The words of 68-year-old Paul Bennett are symbolic of the determination and spirit needed by Black farmers to fight against the rapid loss of the land to huge White agribusiness concerns.



Southern Black youth are shown basics of farming by farmer in Emergency Land Fund summer program.

The Atlanta-based Emergency Land Fund (ELF), in an attempt to induce young Southern Blacks to acquire and retain land and seek careers in agriculture, sponsored a successful and innovative summer youth program for Black youth.

Altogether, 11 young people took part in the program this year, visiting five Black farm families in Mississippi and Alabama who furnished free room and board. And $22,000 was appropriated by the Emergency Land Fund for stipends of about $100 a week for the youngsters and for their transportation costs.

Since its establishment seven years ago, the Fund has worked to focus national attention on the loss of Black-owned farmland in the South. The group says that by 1969, Black owners had lost half of the 12 million acres of rural land they held in 1950.

"Through chicanery on the part of the bankers and developers accounts for much of the loss," said Edward Pennick, the

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LAKESIDE PARK INCIDENT

Oakland City Council Committee To Probe Police Brutality

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Public Safety Committee of the Oakland City Council announced last week that it will conduct a public meeting on Thursday, September 29, to hear charges brought by a group of Black citizens concerning unjust police harassment in a local park.

The meeting will be held at 4 p.m. in Room 115 or 211 at City Hall, located at 14th and Washington Streets.

Black attorney Leon Rountree, representing the Concerned Citizens Committee for Equitable Treatment, appeared before the Council on September 6 to charge a Black and White officer of the Oakland Police Department (OPD) with "precipitating a near riot" in Lakeside Park, near Bellevue and Elite Streets, on August 28. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

The Sunday incident, involving some 400 predominately Black men, women and children, began when a Black officer named Ridgeway arrested a Black man for failure to present proper identification.

Rountree, who was jogging in the park at the time, said that Ridgeway was unnecessarily belligerent toward the arrested man and subsequently handcuffed him and placed him inside the police car driven by Ridgeway and a White officer named N. Smith.

When the brother of the arrested man protested the treatment of his brother, Rountree said Ridgeway grabbed the brother and threw him on the hood of the police car.

At this point, the Black people observing the incident were on the verge of attacking Ridgeway when Smith drew his gun and told the "Black bastards" not to move.

Had it not been for the "self-imposed restraint of those Black citizens present, many lives could have been lost," Rountree told the Council.

He added that the incident was merely the latest example of incidents at Lakeside Park where Blacks are "intimidated, harassed and made to feel less than human." He pointed out that as the number of Blacks using the park increases, so does police harassment.□

S.F. Neighborhoods For Sale

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money for housing sites in Chinatown. The fact that the city had already received $1.5 million dollars for the "Acquisition of Housing Sites" in Chinatown while the tenants of the International Hotel were carried from their homes, indicates a plan to us.

In our name, the city is asking for $6.25 million dollars for the Neighborhood Development Project in Hunter's Point. Under the heading "Develop New Housing" $17.6 million has been spent in the last three years in Hunter's Point to destroy several hundred units of low-income housing. This year the city will spend its $6.25 million on the following things: Public improvement for new housing sites, completion of street system, property management, demolition, relocation payments, property disposition, project area committee, interest on loans, and administration.

This money, and the $17.6 $17.6 million which came and went before it, is front money which the city put up to make Hunter's Point comfortable for developers. And, while the planners would have us believe that private developers will build low-income housing, we know that this is a lie. Private developers are going to build the Yerby Executive Park, which will have no provisions for the Black residents of Hunter's Point.

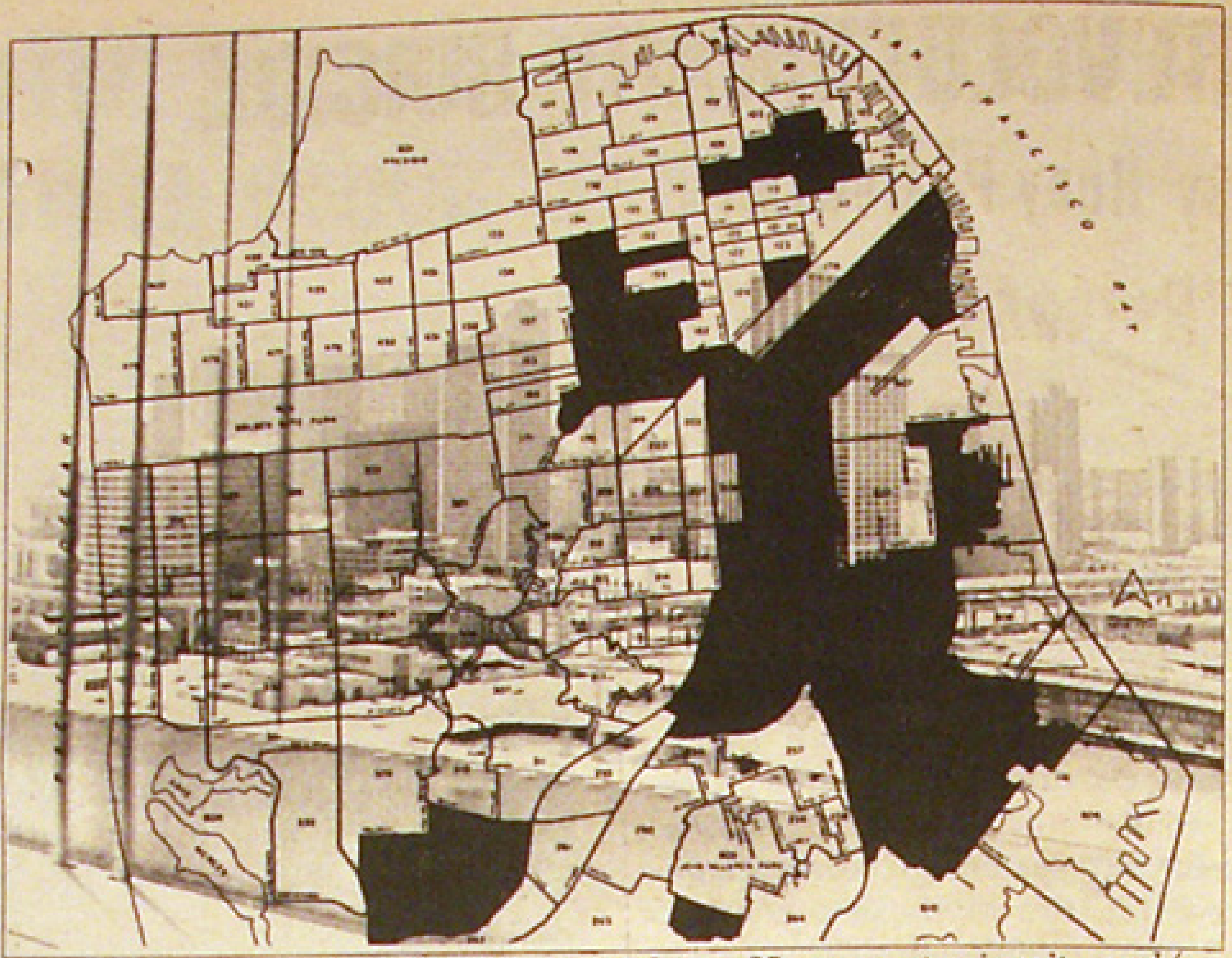
While some say that the city is the biggest landlord in San Francisco, many more are saying it is the biggest pimp. The neighborhoods are for sale. Anybody who flashes their money can get a piece of the action.

In the fourth year of the city's Community Development Program we can find no large chunks of money allocated for the Mission District. The state's announced plans to establish a large office complex at Army and Mission and the existence of a BART line which bisects the community, are the necessary ingredients to promote speculation and development in the Latino community. The crumbs of the past three years are no longer necessary. Yes, we can see that the city's plan to tear apart oppressed communities of color and drive these citizens out, will not bypass, but sweep through the Mission District also.

Finally, in our name, the city is requesting $4.2 million to continue its *Rehabilitation Assistance Program* (RAP). In the last three years the city has expended over $4 million in this controversial program. From the Bank of America's point of view this has been a prudent allocation. Every public RAP dollar is sure to bring 2-3-4-5-10 dollars from private real estate speculators into the designated areas. The Rehabilitation Assistance Program, directed at a string of communities extending down the eastern half of the city, is intended to create a White upper income, buffer zone that excludes people of color, who are being driven from their own communities.

In the 60's you rolled up your sleeves and drove bulldozers through our neighborhoods. In the 70's you put your tie back on and used federal tax money to go into the real estate business. You have used public agencies to promote that business and while your intentions have remained as clear — to drive oppressed people of color from this city because you fear their progressive political power — you are also tightening the noose around the necks of many, many more: senior citizens on fixed incomes; young people, so many of whom are unemployed; and thousands and thousands of Whites who are marginally or transitionally employed.

We would submit to you that two public hearings do not constitute real community input. You have not consulted us. These are not our plans. They are your plans. And, it is clear that we are not a part of your plans. So we must ask: Where are the jobs? Where is the housing? Where is our future?□



Areas (in black) of San Francisco which are 65 per cent minority and/or low income families. Funds allocated to assist these districts have fallen into the hands of real estate speculators, who are driving Black and poor people out of their homes.

Young Blacks Back To The Land

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fund's director of operations, "in almost every case the landholders do not have skills or resources for profitable management of their acreage."

The summer youth work program is the latest and, Pennick said, the most successful undertaking to date by the fund, which also uses such devices as helping to form buying collectives among Black farmers, though "we know that every youngster who becomes involved will not decide to become a farmer."

Marice Welch, the program's coordinator, said that fund officials considered the smattering of miscellaneous farming skills the youngsters picked up to be less important than the exposure to the life led by Blacks who find material and spiritual rewards in being their own masters on their own land.

"I talked to them about values," said Frederick Douglas Bennett. "I do not believe many of our young Black people will choose this work, because it is so hard, but I believe it to be necessary to the survival of our race in this country."□

New Jobless Benefits Policy—Less Pay For Returning Workers

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per cent minority unemployment rated.

"The heightened sense of national obligation (in the sixties) to provide jobs — or at least a paycheck — had as its corollary a lowered sense of private responsibility to work. These sentiments are not confined to Blacks, but they have been especially harmful to Blacks," says Prof. Herbert Stein, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Many recipients believe the new regulations unfairly force them to give up any chance at a decent job. James King says he's willing to work for $3.00 or $3.50 an hour, but "if it comes down around $2.50 or $2.00, I'll feel bad."

And since they must continually be looking for work, recipients can't go to school to be trained for another good job.

"It's a legal trap," complains a 28-year-old San Francisco father of two, who has been out of work for 10 months. He made $5.69 an hour as a factory machine operator, but the new policy will soon require him to settle for a drastic cut in pay.

The FSB program first expanded the unemployment compensation system as a reaction to the 1974-75 recession. Since unemployment figures have been declining again, benefits have been cut.

On May 1, the maximum number of weeks of benefits a person can collect was reduced from 65 to 52. The May reduction immediately cut about 100,000 people off unemployment compensation.

In each state, as employment rises above a certain level, supplemental benefits from the federal government are no longer given. The whole supplemental benefits program will expire in February, 1978, unless Congress renews it, which is not expected to happen.□



Black, poor, unemployed and underemployed workers are leading a national push for full employment.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Release"

As we continue with the chapter, "Release," from Revolutionary Suicide, Black Panther Party founder and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton is released from jail in August, 1971, after serving 33 months in prison on false charges of shooting a White racist Oakland cop.

Going into the packed courtroom and seeing the reporters on one side, my family, friends, and spectators on the other was like a flashback to the same scene two years before. The whole thing seemed to be starting over again. It reminded me of a line from Kafka's *The Trial* that I think of when events seem to be repeating themselves.

When K., the hero of the novel, is about to be executed, he says, "...at the beginning of my case I wanted it to finish, and at the end of it [I] wanted it to begin again." At first K. is bothered by the confusion of going through the court system — the slow wheels of justice or injusice, the questioning, the stifling routine.

It is a slow, draining process, which K. equates with the absurd toil and the endless striving of life. I felt the same emotions — wanting the absurdities and the eternal toil to end. Then, at the end, I was not quite ready for it to be over, and felt a vague desire for it to start all over again. Two years were obliterated. The judge sat in the same seat as if he had never moved from it; the attorneys stood at the same table.

Perhaps the two years had only been a nightmare between days in court, and now I had awakened, to go through the trial again and again, in a vicious circle.

Then, with a surge of happiness at seeing my old friends in the spectator section, I realized that it was really over. It had been worth it — the perseverance, the hanging on, the not ever giving up. Now I could return to them with my head high because I had not let them down.

And they, on their part, had not let me down; together we had endured and prevailed over the ordeal without letting it change us in essential ways. That was my feeling. Suddenly, the bad dream of thirty-three months seemed insignificant.

The district attorney had promised to come up with a "happy medium" regarding bail. His happy medium turned out to be $50,000, and when he recommended this amount to the judge, it was accepted. This was a high and unjust sum.

Who has that kind of money? I knew it would be a hardship for the people to raise that much cash. The judge did not show any courage, either, by lowering the bail — or even raising it. He went right along with the recommendation, so it was really the district attorney who set bail. This is the kind of "justice" dealt out to the people. The district attorney in his immense power runs the show.

The defense attorney is also an officer of the court and is supposedly on the same footing as the district attorney. But the district attorney has many more privileges because he represents the established order — the powerful and the rich — who see to it that he is backed up and supported. The defense attorney merely represents the people.

After my bail was set, I returned to the holding cell. The inmates waiting to go to court offered congratulations all around, happy that I would soon be free. Then I was taken back upstairs, where I sat with my attorneys in the lawyer's room and discussed the bail situation. We had raised some money, but not enough, and they were in favor of getting it from a bail bondsman, but I was against this idea.

Rather than come out right away, I wanted to stay in jail until all the bail had been raised. This was important. A bail bondsman fee was about $5,000, and I felt that if all the money could be raised without him, that $5,000 was better spent for community programs.

Argument was intense. The attorneys and all my brothers said it was more important that I hit the street right away, to give the movement a positive jolt. I argued that the Party has always discouraged putting up 10 per cent bond for other comrades. Policy has been to stay in jail until the whole amount was raised, so that the Party recovered the whole amount.

In the first four years of the Party we had been forced to raise several million dollars in bail around the country; if the 10 per cent that had gone to pay bondsman fees had been channeled into community programs, we would have been better off. To me it was a matter of principle to stay in jail, but I was overruled.

In the end, it all came to nothing anyway. No bail bondsman had an insurance company that would let him put up the money. We had to raise it all.

I did not return to my cell, but remained in the attorney's room. I was hungry now. On leaving the Penal Colony, I had resolved not to eat until I was free. I simply fasted. In some respects Alameda County Jail had changed. It did not seem as dirty as it once had been, but the food was still unacceptable.

Also, everyone washes his own tray in a five-gallon bucket of water, and with thirty guys washing in one bucket, the water gets really slimy. Part of my resolution to fast had to do with the lack of sanitary methods for cleaning the utensils. It is a miracle that everyone does not come down with dysentery — or worse.

While we were waiting, my lawyer noticed a group of police leaving the building with boxes of clubs. "They must be about to release you," he said. "They're going out with clubs." After this, some prisoners passed through the room, a couple of brothers out of the tank. I gave them the power sign, and they returned it.

SHERIFF'S DEPUTY

A few moments later, one of the sheriff's deputies came in to ask me to go directly across the street upon my release in order to avoid a confrontation with the police. A crowd had gathered outside in anticipation of a rally to be held at Lake Merritt Park as soon as I got out.

The people were blocking the street, he said, and in the interest of the court they would have to clear it. He had a big, sneaky smile on his face. I looked into his cold blue eyes and told him I would leave the jail, and that was it.

Then my attorneys signed some papers, and I went back to my cell to pick up my paraphernalia and bid all the inmates good-bye. I had to do this quickly, because again I felt guilty over my good fortune while so many of them would have to go without freedom for a long time — perhaps even until the climax of the revolution. My only consoling thought was that perhaps after my release I could do something to hasten that event.

TO BE CONTINUED



HUEY P. NEWTON at recent KRE-OCLC Radiothon with his wife GWEN and brother-in-law, GLEN GODFREY.

"We Don't Fit Into Their Vision Of The 21st Century"

FIGHTING THE CHICAGO MASTERPLAN

The following perceptive analysis was prepared by the progressive, Chicago-based Intercommunal Survival Committee and is excerpted from a longer article which appeared in the October issue of Keep Strong, *the organization's highly informative monthly magazine.*

High up on the 23rd floor of the Federal Building in downtown Chicago the lawyers are arguing before Judge Prentice Marshall. Listening in the few rows of seats provided in the plush courtroom are ordinary people, welfare recipients, working people now unemployed, young and old, Black, Latino and White — all poor.

The people come from Uptown, Near North-Cabrini Green, Westtown, Pilsen, Kenwood-Oakland and Lawndale, neighborhoods which make up the heart of Chicago's vast sprawling communities of desperation.

They are the plaintiffs in a lawsuit attacking the most powerful men in the city; men like Robert Abboud, chairman of the First National Back of Chicago, and Thomas G. Ayers, chairman and president of Commonwealth Edison Company.

The lawyer for the plaintiffs is James P. Chapman.

"Your honor, these plaintiffs come here today requesting information that should legally be available to any citizen," Chapman argues. "We seek the correspondence between the city and the Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration which concerns the city's application to become a federal redevelopment area.

$250 MILLION

"The acceptance of the city's application would make Chicago eligible to receive over $250 million for 108 economic development projects."

The community plaintiffs in this suit have argued that the city actually intends to use this massive amount of federal money to build middle and upper-income housing developments in the central area instead of putting the money to work to create jobs and prosperity in poor neighborhoods. The plaintiffs point out that there are no guarantees (written into the plans) that the proposed jobs will go to the hard core unemployed.

In fact, the Overall Economic Development Plan (OEDP) committee actually has a written policy that federal job money should not go to the hard-core unemployed, but to those unemployed people most recently out of work, with good job records, education and certified job skills.

While the suit brought by community groups proceeds in the courts, the newspapers report challenge after challenge made to the city's use of federal funds aimed at the unemployed and the communities where they live.

The city of Chicago already has lost much control over the gigantic CETA job training program because CETA jobs were given to city employees on the basis of political connections, not to the hard-core unemployed.

The city's application for third-year Community Development Act (CDA) funds is reportedly under federal scrutiny because the city did not spend the first two years' money on low-income housing as is required by law.

While community leaders protest that the misuse of CETA funds and CDA funds reflects the city's determination to run poor people from the city and replace them with the White middle class, the mayor's ace man for federal negotiations, Sam Bernstein, goes to Washington, D.C., and the federal government's objections seem to "get worked out."

IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Analysts report that private industry is less and less willing to spend the money it takes to find jobs and train the unskilled and unemployed. More industry leaves the city. U.S. Steel reports that they are about to shut down the Southworks, leaving thousands more jobless. The city's response to the flight of industry is to build more downtown office buildings, more multimillion dollar, middle-class high rises and more downtown attractions for the middle class like the State Street Mall.

IN THE COMMUNITY

While survival crime rises, unemployment soars in the neighborhoods where the Department of Labor does not even bother to take statistics. Civic organizations estimate unemployment in the oppressed neighborhoods as high as 40 per cent, and youth unemployment twice as much. Buildings deteriorate from absentee slumlords, and families are the victims of arson for profit.

Insecure police, psychologically unequipped for the oppressed community, pile up a record of brutality and murder that enrages the community and does nothing to control crime.

The systematic destruction and planned deterioration of neighborhoods ends in people being pushed from long segregated neighborhoods into other already overcrowded communities. Racial tension mounts, and egged on by hard-core racists like the KKK and Nazis, breaks into violence around the issue of school busing. The stage is set for race war.

Carter announces his new welfare reform bill, which even after improvements mandated by criticism from groups like the Urban League and the NAACP, is a thinly disguised plan to cut the welfare rolls. Cash grants are cut in the anticipation of jobs to supplement recipients' income, but all the evidence shows there will be no jobs.

BACK IN COURT

Meanwhile, back in court, attorney Chapman concludes his argument before the judge. The federal government attorney argues that there is no need to turn over the requested documents. The government recognizes and admits, he says, that the Chicago application was not prepared with the legally required representation from minority communities and the unemployed and underemployed. The application will not be approved and the plaintiffs should simply wait and see how the application is redone and see if they have further objections.

Chapman argues that the government is even now getting the Chicago OEDP approved "by the back door," getting after-the-fact approval from certain established civil rights



Black and poor neighborhoods throughout the country are slated for destruction to make way for economic development projects that have no guarantees of jobs for the hard-core unemployed.

organizations and even adding a few names to a committee that has already done its work, creating a plan that will put money designed for the oppressed communities to work in rebuilding the central city for the middle class.

The federal attorney admits to the judge that this back door approval process is going on and may be completed as early as October.

FEDERAL MONEY

Judge Marshall, who stopped federal money from coming into the city until police recruiting and promotion policies were brought in line with civil rights regulations, asks the federal attorney a question: "Can you agree today that the approval of the city's plan will not go forward until this suit is concluded?"

The startled young attorney gulps. "I don't have that authority, your honor." Marshall then orders the government to turn over the documents the plaintiffs request.

Another small victory has been won. The plaintiffs and community organizations hope that the documents will prove that the government is conspiring with the city to get the illegally prepared economic masterplan approved. This would easily strengthen their case and perhaps make it possible to force the city to include representatives of the communities in the development of a new plan for the use of millions of dollars of federal monies.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

The city's masterplan to eliminate poor people, driving them out neighborhood by neighborhood, rather than developing and finding employment for them, is being fought on many levels. At the same time, the most powerful business and political figures in the city are developing new strategies to implement their plans.

The result of this struggle, being carried out in nearly every big city in the country, may well determine the future of this country's policy toward poor people and probably the future of this country itself. For if the Black, Latino and poor White populations now concentrated in the cities are dispersed in powerless pockets of poverty, it will be a long time before they will again have the voice to challenge the economic and social injustice which makes this country a heaven for a few, and a hell for the many.

PART I: "1966 to 1977"

There has always been a masterplan for Chicago.

During World War II and into the 1950's, social and economic conditions forced large numbers of Black, Mexican, Puerto Rican and poor White people into the city. Mechanization in the South and in the coal mines in Appalachia sent thousands of families to Chicago looking for work. 1949 marked the beginning of mass migration from Puerto Rico to Chicago due to Operation Bootstrap (a systematic program of foreign investment and exploitation), and similar economic conditions in Mexico led to mass migration from there in the 1960's.

Meanwhile, the Depression and the War had resulted in a large number of government programs like FHA which made money available to families already living in the city to build or buy their own home — out in the suburbs.

Thus, in the 1950's thousands of White, middle-income families, reacting to the growing Black population, fled the city to the communities such as Oak Park, Evanston, Skokie, etc. Superhighways, financed by the Federal Highway Administration, assured that these families could still get back into the city to work, shop at Sears and Fields, and bank at First National.

A coalition of young "organization men" who had come to the helm of Chicago's business and utilities, formed a strong coalition with Mayor Daley when he took office in 1955. Working closely with the city agencies they charted a plan for Chicago. The 1966 Comprehensive Plan, Chicago 21 and OEDP are the successors to their early, behind-the-doors meetings.

THE 1966 PLAN

The 1966 Plan divided the city into 16 development areas, and in 1968, the city issued separate area reports for 15. The missing report, the plan for the central area, was issued in 1973 under the name of Chicago 21.

Among the goals spelled out in the Comprehensive Plan are the need for economic development, jobs, improved environment and family life, opportunities for the disadvantaged. The underlying philosophy of the plan, and each of the mini-plans, was to make the "city more attractive to middle-income families with growing children."

On the crucial issue of jobs, the 1966 Plan calls for programs to assure a supply of skilled employees and expanded job opportunities in non-manufacturing activities such as services and finance. Neighborhood business districts, regional shopping centers and industrial parks are suggested for each of the 15 areas as a way to make the city more attractive to business and the middle income families.

21 PLAN

The Chicago 21 Plan, issued in 1973 by the Central Area Committee, and the city's release of the development report entitled South Loop New Town implements Phase II of the 1966 Plan. We officially now have a plan for the revitalization or fortification of the Loop and the nearby communities of Pilsen, Westtown, Humboldt Park, Chinatown and Near North.

The 21 Plan, when totally reviewed, is a $15 billion, 30-year plan to bring Chicago into the 21st century. Public and private funds are to be committed to rehabilitate housing, revitalize State Street (by closing it off at Wacker and Congress to make a mall) and construct the South Loop New Town by 1985 on 650 acres of unused, vacant railroad land south of the Loop. New Town should provide housing for 120,000 persons. What the plan didn't say is that rents start at $450.

SILENT CONTRACT

The 21 Plan was the silent contract made between the city and the corporations that if they were to stay in Chicago, then they had to be protected by a community of middle- and upper-income residents to support "the prestige center."

As Black people will not constitute the majority of the middle- and upper-income population in Chicago, that buffer community along the River and downtown will have to be White. The 21 Plan is the program to Whiten the inner city, secure the city for Standard Oil, Commonwealth Edison, People's Gas and ensure that Black, Latino and poor people do not become a political majority in downtown Chicago.

OEDP

To carry out its program of economic development the city of Chicago began in the late 1960's to develop a strategy for getting federal funds to create jobs and projects which would benefit the business community and local politicians. The Mayor's Committee on Economic and Cultural Development, followed by the Mayor's Council on Manpower and Economic Advisors, emerged as two of the most powerful committees to work with Daley. During the late '60's and '70's these two groups hustled federal funds from the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Commerce to carry out "economic development."

THE OEDP (Overall Economic Development Plan) submitted by the city inNovember 1976.is really an update of the 1966 Comprehensive Plan. The 108 projects listed in the OEDP are located in those same 15 development areas spelled out in the 1966 Plan. In addition, portions of the Chicago Plan are listed in the OEDP priority projects.

The OEDP, required to state the impact of these projects on the existing community, often states nothing. One kind of impact is clear: without guarantees that jobs and housing which result from these projects will go to existing residents, the plans are part of the conspiracy to move the poor further out from the city.

The 1966 Plan, Chicago 21 and OEDP are plans to make the city, attractive to the middle-income families and corporations whose philosophy is that they cannot afford to train or hire those without skills.

We do not fit into their vision of the 21st century.□



The destruction of poor neighborhoods in Chicago will only serve to heighten racial tension.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

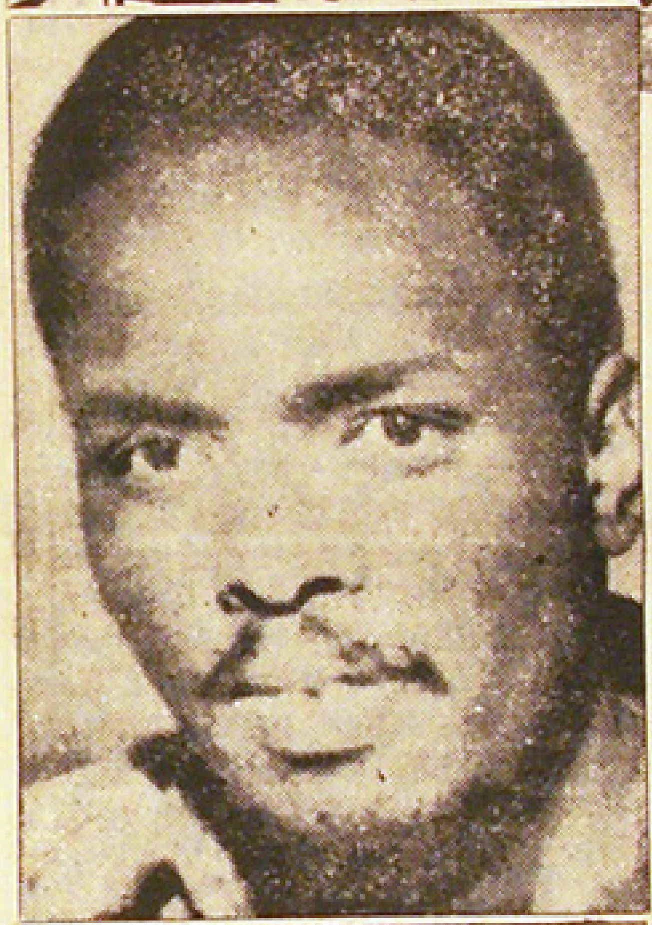
10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News







Azanian students (top) have taken to the streets again in angry protest over the murder of STEVE BIKO, considered to be South Africa's foremost Black leader. Biko died while in detention in a Pretoria prison. NTSIKIE BIKO, Biko's wife, is shown with their children, SAKARO (left) and NKOSINATHI.

FOUNDER OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT

STEVE BIKO MURDERED IN SOUTH AFRICAN DETENTION

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — *CBS News* quoted "well-placed South African sources last weekend as saying that preliminary findings from the autopsy report of Steve Biko indicate that the influential Azanian (Black South African) leader died of brain damage and suffered multiple body injuries prior to his death in a Pretoria prison on September 12.

Meanwhile, on the eve of nationwide memorial services held for the 30-year-old Biko attended by thousands of Azanians on Sunday, September 18, South African "Justice Minister" James Kruger, under increasing attack for mishandling Biko's death, said that "heads may roll" in the police force once the investigation of the young Azanian leader's untimely death has been completed.

Government sources indicated that it may be several weeks before the results of Biko's autopsy are released.

Biko, founder of South Africa's Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) and the South African Students Movement (SASM), was considered by Blacks and Whites alike to be the country's foremost Black leader. The highly suspicious circumstances surrounding his death have caused an outpouring of Black protest and have precipitated this country's most serious political crisis since the initial Soweto rebellion of June 16 last year.

Honorary president of the Black People's Convention (BPC), Biko was the twenty-first Azanian to die in detention in the past 18 months.

Some 3,000 people packed into the Regina Mundi Catholic Church last Sunday for a memorial service for Biko. Observed by riot police, the participants in the peaceful service, sang songs, prayed and chanted Black power slogans.

In Cape Town, 600 people gathered for a similar service at St. George's Anglican Cathedral.

On September 15, over 1,200 of the 1,500 Black students enrolled at the University of Fort Hare near East London were arrested during a memorial service for Biko, revered as a hero by many Azanian youth. No violence was reported during the protest.

Officials said the students were detained under the Riotous Assemblies Act, which requires official permission for most public gatherings of more than three

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STEVE BIKO: "THE WINDS OF LIBERATION HAVE REACHED OUR VERY BORDERS"

Following are excerpts from a statement given in South Africa last December to Senator Dick Clark of Iowa by Steve Biko, that country's most influential Black leader, who was killed last Monday in detention.

"It has become pretty obvious to us that these are crucial years in the history of Azania (South Africa). The winds of liberation which have been sweeping down the face of Africa have reached our very borders. There is no more doubt about the inevitability of change — the only questions now remaining are how and when.

"At this stage of the liberation process, we have become very sensitive to the role played by the world's big powers in affecting the direction of that process. In a sense America has played a shameful role in her relations with our country.

"Given the clear analysis of our problems, the choice is very simple for America in shaping her policy toward present-day South Africa. The interests of Black and White politically have been made diametrically opposed to each other. America's choice is narrowed down to either entrenching the existing minority White regime or alternatively assisting, in a very definite way, the attainment of the aspirations of millions of the Black population as well as those of Whites of good will.

"We are looking forward to a nonracial, just and egalitarian society in which color, creed and race shall form no point of reference.

"We rely not only on our own strength but also on the belief that the rest of the world views the African discrimination against oppression and blatant exploitation of, the Black majority

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Azanian schoolchildren have been in the forefront of the liberation struggle against South African apartheid.

BAY AREA JOURNALIST'S EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

Mozambique: Revolution In Transition

Below is the conclusion of an eyewitness account of the ongoing revolutionary struggle for national reconstruction waged by the People's Republic of Mozambique, written by Bay Area journalist Steve Talbot following a recent visit.

CONCLUSION

One of the most appalling legacies of Portuguese colonialism was the almost complete absence of medical care in the countryside. In one of FRELIMO's first acts, just one month after independence, all medical facilities and services were nationalized, along with schools, legal services and funeral parlors. The government declared that health care would be a right and no longer a privilege of wealth.

Under Mozambique's new health law — which was widely discussed, debated and revised by health consumers and practitioners in public meetings — almost all medical care will be free, including prescriptions, hospital costs, diagnostic tests, vaccinations and simple treatments. A nominal fee of less than $.25 will be charged for consulting a doctor, but may be waived.

The sudden accessibility of virtually free medical care has resulted in long waiting lines at the central hospital in Maputo.

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Workers in Mozambican food cooperative in Maputo, Mozambique's capital city.

AFRICA IN FOCUS



South Africa

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — Over 400 of 700 Black teachers in Soweto "township" have resigned to protest police harassment in 40 secondary schools taken over last month by the White apartheid regime. The resignations are effective on December 31 because the teachers must give three months notice, reports the *World*, South Africa's largest daily Azanian (Black) newspaper. Only 3,000 of the 27,000 Black students in Soweto signed up for the fall term last week following a government order that they do so by Wednesday, September 14. Led by the Soweto Students Representative Council, the students have conducted a six-week boycott to protest the racist and inferior education provided to them.

Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - A White American Catholic nun, charged with "spreading alarm" in Rhodesia, said here last week that she has facts documenting the White minority government's torturing of the Black liberation forces of the Patriotic Front. Sister Janice Ann NcLaughlin, 35, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who pleaded not guilty to the charges lodged against her at a court hearing on her request for bail pending trial, declared that she supported the guerrilla fighters of the Patriotic Front. The prosecution, seeking to deny the nun bail, entered into evidence her diary in which one passage states, "If I had a Black skin, I would join the boys (guerrillas)." Sister McLaughlin was denied bail.

Tanzania

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) — A seminar on southern Africa held here recently called on the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to provide material and moral aid only to liberation movements genuinely fighting for the freedom of their people. Seminar participants emphasized that the concept of "one man, one vote" must now be "transcended" and concrete steps taken to organize the people to liberate themselves from internal and external domination, the *Daily News* of Tanzania reports.

Eritreans Celebrate 17th Anniversary Of Armed Struggle Against Ethiopia

(Berkeley, Calif.) — As part of the nationwide celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Eritrean armed struggle against Ethiopia, the Bay Area Chapter of Eritreans for Liberation in North America (EFLNA) held a press conference here on September 9.

Addressing the press at La Pena Cultural Center and Restaurant was Andemicael Kahsai, head of the External Mission of the Eritrean People's Liberaton Front (EPLF) in Europe and a member of the EPLF Central Committee.

In a prepared statement, Kahsai said that the Eritrean people "are on the verge of victory," having liberated "the entire countryside and a number of major cities...."



Eritrean people's guerrilla.

Explaining the history of the Eritrean armed struggle — the longest war of liberation waged in the history of Africa — Kahsai said:

"September 1, 1977, marks the end of 16 years and the beginning of the 17th year of armed struggle waged by the Eritrean people against forcible Ethiopian occupation and for national independence.

"The armed struggle launched on September 1, 1961, represents a continuation of our people's struggles conducted against different colonial forces, who were enticed by our country's strategic location and rich resources. It was launched as a direct response to the U.S. and Israeli-backed

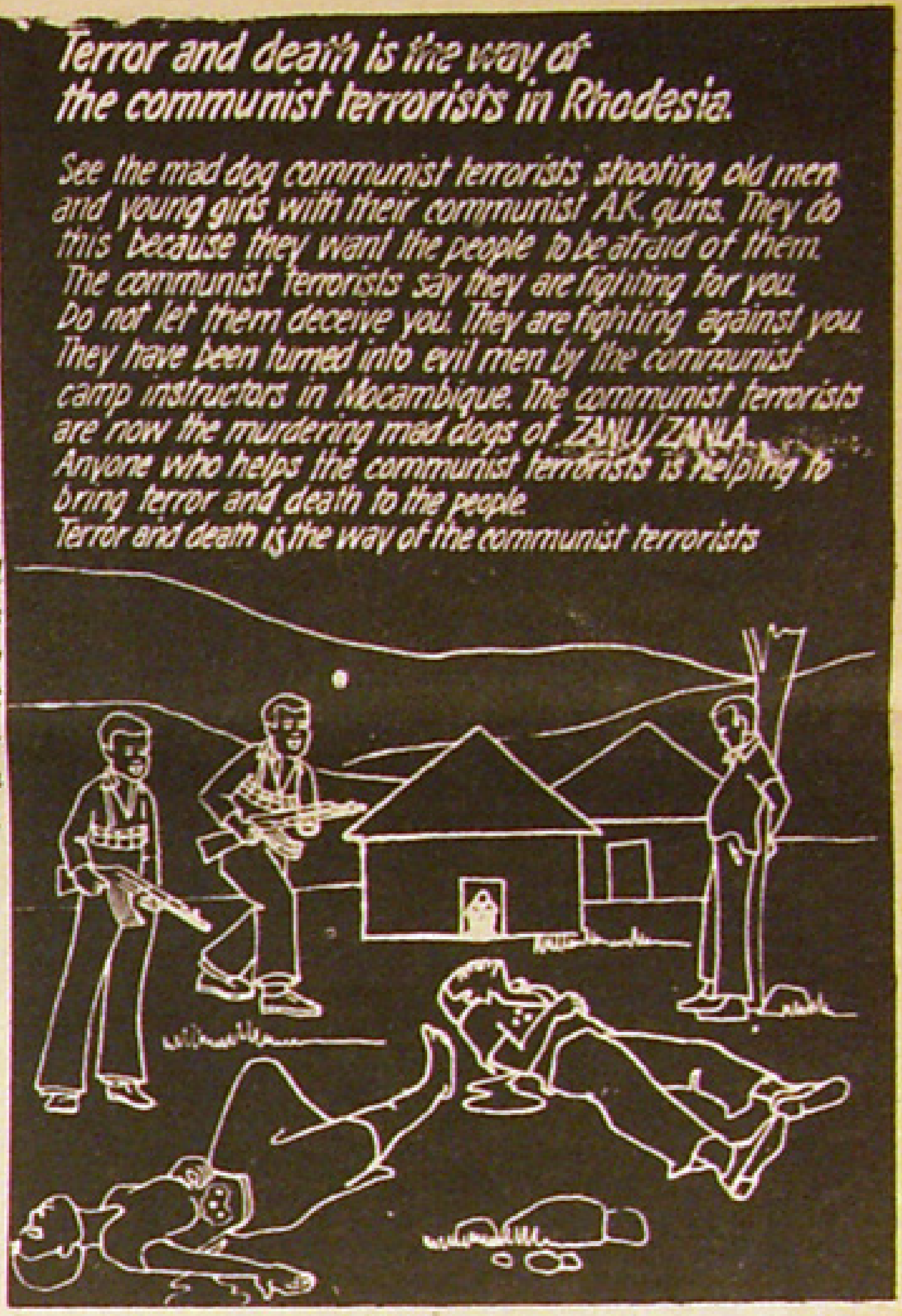
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PSYCHOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN FAILING

RHODESIAN LEAFLETS SEEK TO DISCREDIT Z.I.P.A. GUERRILLA FORCES

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) — The rural psychological campaign conducted by the Smith regime in Salisbury took a new twist in April with the publication of a series of propaganda leaflets designed to discredit the Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army (ZIPA).

Unlike previous campaigns which warned the people of the punishment they would face if they assisted the liberation soldiers, the new leaflets attack the guerrillas directly and portray them as "mad-dog communist terrorists."



Poster distributed by Rhodesia's White minority regime aimed at discrediting Zimbabwean freedom fighters.

The one-page leaflets contain a drawing and an English text on one side, with the same text in Shona and Sindebele, the main language of the Zimbabwe people on the reverse side. Nine have been issued so far, the *Sunday News* reports.

They are handed out to more than half a million people living in the country's protected villages, distributed at rural schools and are posted on shops and public buildings in the rural areas.

All nine bear the same basic message: Guerrillas are communist terrorists" and communists embody all that is evil.

The leaflets accuse the "murdering mad-dogs" of every conceivable crime — kidnapping children, starving and beating recruits, infecting women with V.D., shooting old men and young girls, and engaging in every kind of brutality.

"Terror and death is the way of the communist terrorists" — this is the theme running through the leaflets which read like standard one primers.

"They must think we're stupid," commented one man after seeing the leaflets. Another said: "We know the so-called terrorists. They are our sons, brothers, and relatives. We know the government is telling lies about them."

"NONSENSE"

Another man crumbled the leaflets in his fist and declared scornfully: "They are nonsense. They show how foolish the government is." Someone else smiled and said: "We use them to light our fires."□

VORSTER, SMITH HOLD SECRET TALKS

West Threatens South Africa With Oil Embargo

(Pretoria, South Africa) — "Prime Ministers" John Vorster of South Africa and Ian Smith of Rhodesia met here last week amid increasing speculation that the Pretoria regime has been threatened with an oil embargo if it does not force Rhodesia to accept the U.S.-British plan to bring Black majority rule to the breakaway British colony.

The two men kept their three-hour discussion — the fifth such meeting they have had this year — secret. "We are dealing with very sensitive issues," was Smith's only comment.



"Prime Ministers" JOHN VORSTER of South Africa (left) and IAN SMITH of Rhodesia in recent meeting.

South African "Foreign Minister" Roelof Botha told reporters, "We reviewed the southern Africa situation up to the present time. We have nothing more to add."

Under the Anglo-American proposals, a British administrator would be appointed to oversee the "transition" government in Rhodesia prior to Black majority rule; a United Nations peacekeeping force would replace the Rhodesian armed forces; the guerrilla fighters of the Patriotic Front would be disarmed; and one-person, one-vote elections would be held in the country.

The Patriotic Front has denounced the plan and called for the "total surrender of the Smith regime." The Rhodesian "prime minister" has branded parts of the plan "crazy," particularly the dismantling of the White minority

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Black Students Under Attack

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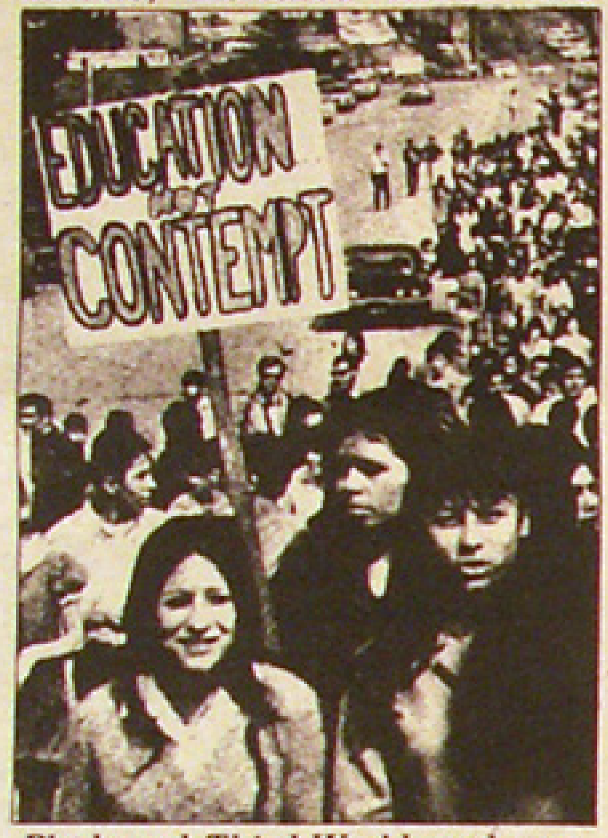
staff members are quickly eroding the earlier gains. Remaining benefits are being kept alive only with constant vigilance.

While the number of Black and Latin students enrolled in college nearly tripled from 1964-65 to 1974-75, the enrollment still did not reflect their numbers in the general U.S. population. College age Black and Latin people represented 16 per cent of the population of that age group, but only 11 per cent of all students enrolled in college. With new admissions restrictions, the as yet unpublished figures for the past two years are unlikely to see the percentage go upward.

The University of Illinois is now considering an admissions policy that would drastically reduce the enrollment of Third World students. By the school administration's own figures, at least 41 per cent of the Black students, 31 per cent of the Latin students and nine per cent of the White students admitted in the fall of 1976 would not be admitted under the new plan.

The City University of New York (CUNY), a system with over 150,000 students, is considering implementation of a "Junior Skills Test" which the Board of Education expects would force out 15 per cent of the present student body. It would be taken the junior year of college, and all who failed it would be forced out of school regardless of their grades.

In addition to the tightening admissions policies at many schools, increased tuition and



Black and Third World students are being systematically eliminated from institutions of higher learning.

cuts in financial aid are hitting hardest the Black minority and working class students across the country.

Average tuition, room and board will cost $3,005 this year at public four-year colleges, and $4,905 at private schools. A growing number of colleges have joined the elite schools that will cost more than $7,000 for 1977-78.

Lack of financial aid and increased tuition costs mean many Black, minority and working class students can no longer afford a college education. A staggering 35,000 students (18 per cent) were forced out of the City University of New York (CUNY) between September, 1975, and January, 1977. The university itself has admitted that the imposition of tuition fees in September, 1976 for the first time in the school's 129-year history was the main factor in the reduction of the student body.

Also abandoned has been the policy of open admissions, won after massive Black and Latin protests in the 1960's. That policy allowed New York City high school graduates to enter the college system regardless of their grades, and offered them tutoring services.

In 1968 and 1969, many of the country's 2,500 colleges and universities set up Third World studies programs. But since their inception, most have suffered from insufficient funding and are continuing to come under attack.

Some programs dissolved in their first few years due to small budgets and vaguely defined political goals. Now, approximately 200 schools have Black Studies programs and over 1,000 offer at least one Black Studies course. There are few Black Studies departments; most programs are interdisciplinary. □

World Scope

West Europe

(Bonn, West Germany) - The specter of chronic unemployment among West European youth, which according to a recent European Common Market report has doubled among workers aged 16 to 25 years in the last four years to two million, threatens to trigger a youth-inspired social upheaval of major proportions. Disenchantment over skyrocketing unemployment — which has soared to 37 per cent from a postwar recession-level rate of 21.3 a decade ago — was blamed in part of last spring's leftist student demonstrations, in which police violently suppressed massive protests and closed several universities.

England

(London, England) - The firebombing of a Black bookstore here recently has been linked to the National Front and National Party, which have both stepped up their fascist and racist attacks on the Black community. A White youth was seen running from the area where Unity Bookshop was gutted by an arsonist's attack. A few weeks prior to the Unity Bookshop attack, Bogle L'Ouverture was attacked twice; Headstart Books had their windows smashed; while New Beacon Books was vandalized had racist slogans scrawled on their glass. A Black man's garage in Harlesden was set afire, and two months ago, three Black girls were savagely beaten up, one of them requiring twenty stitches in her head.

Vietnam

(New York, N.Y.) - On Sunday, September 25, the newly elected delegation to the United Nations from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will be honored at a reception and celebration at the Beacon Theatre here, sponsored by Friendship, a coalition of 40 peace and religious groups which sent aid to Vietnam while pressuring the U.S. to normalize relations with Hanoi. Vietnam will be elected the 149th member of the U.N. when the General Assembly's 32nd session convenes on September 20.

ENTERTAINMENT

NEW BOOK SEEKS END TO PAST NEGLECT

"ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S NIGGERS": THE "BLACK PANTHERS" OF W.W. II COME OUT FIGHTING

The exploits and heroics of the Black men and women who braved American racism to fight and die in the struggle against Nazi fascism is a forgotten and neglected tale of World War II.

By all indications, *Eleanor Roosevelt's Niggers* begins to fill that void.

This is why author David J. Williams II wrote this book: To portray the guts and glory of a hardfighting battalion of Black men (276 Purple Hearts among 425 tankers).

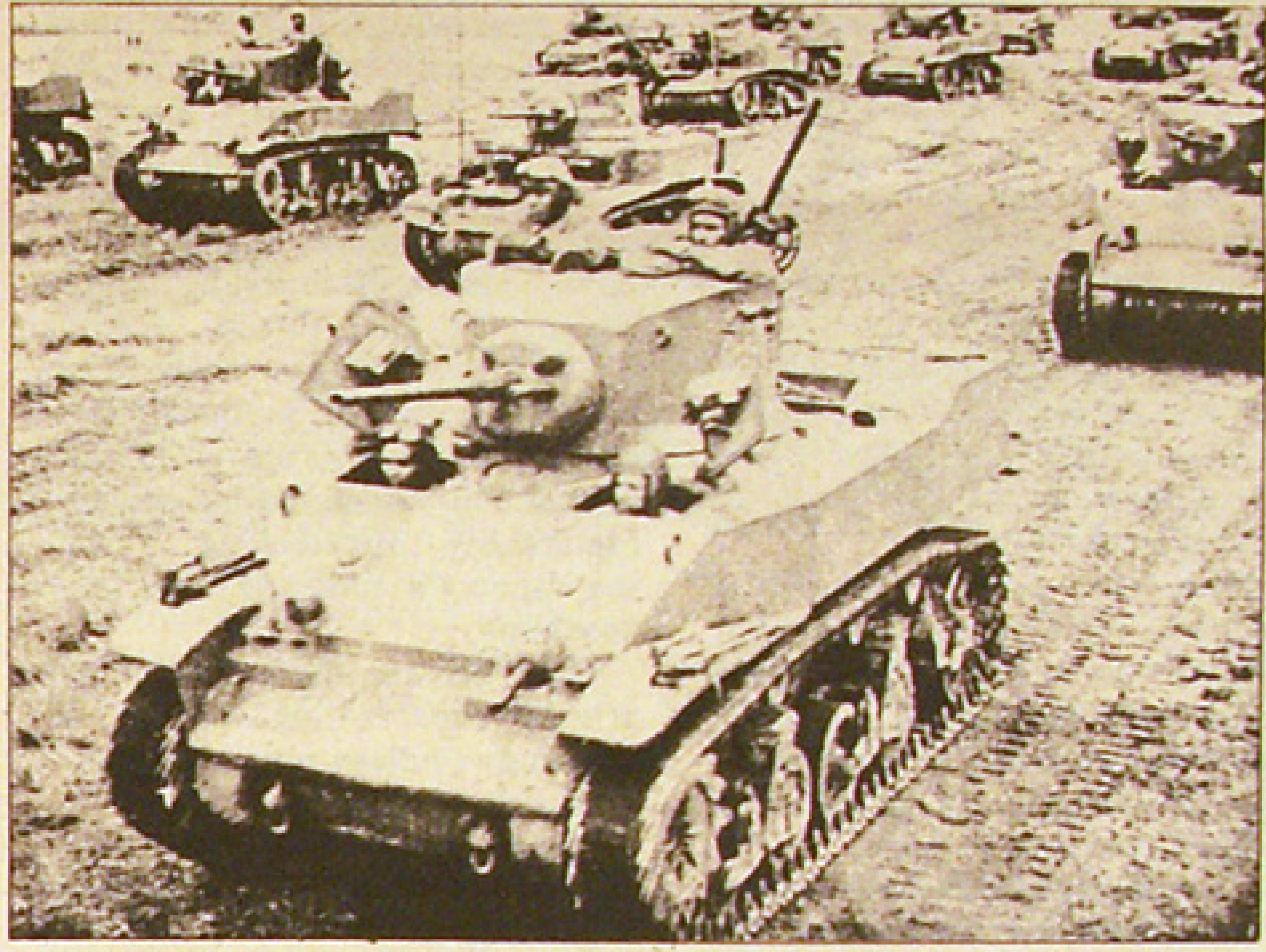
David Williams, according to a recent interview, wrote this book as a dramatic way to continue his old outfit's fight for the Presidential Unit Citation and the Croix de Guerre this Black 761st outfit didn't get.

Eleanor Roosevelt's Niggers is the all-too-true story of the 761st Tank Battalion, the "Black Panther" outfit with the "Come Out Fighting" motto — a bunch of tough, street-savvy Black men in a tank unit who fought and died across Europe during World War II, etching a legend of dignity and raw courage with the blood of their very lives.

Not only has *Eleanor Roosevelt's Niggers* just recently been published, it has already been optioned for a motion picture and, as the author planned, is becoming the spearhead of a fight for recognition of valor of Black soldiers in World War II.

The 761st Tank Battalion was out front, suffering a 50 per cent casualty rate in a nightmarish 183 days on the line, while breaking open bloody holes for Patton's infantry.

But they didn't get those awards, despite the fact that all-White troops in the same actions did get them, including rear-echelon troops and nurses.



The all-Black 761st Tank Battalion, the "Black Panther" outfit of World War II, is the subject of a new book by author David Williams.

Explanations of the "oversight" have brought only perfunctory replies from Pentagon brass over the years. One congressman in 1967 did introduce a bill trying for the awards, but nothing has happened.

"But the 761st didn't give up in World War II and, damn it to hell, we won't give up now," said Williams, formerly Captain Williams, C.O. of A Company.

"By God, we earned 'em, our friends were blown up all around us, but even that isn't the real point. The real point is we want the Black kids of today to see and know what their daddies and granddaddies were really like. We're combat men and we don't give much of a goddamn about pretty little medals, but we do care about honor."

And so when all else seemed to be failing, Williams decided to write a book, a novel carefully based on fact.

"One thing that goaded me into it," Williams said, "was the movie *Patton*.

"Some Black men I considered closer than brothers were blown up in those actions — but not a Black soldier was shown or mentioned in that movie.

"I figured, well, goddammit, this is just too much and the world is going to hear about this situation, one way or another."

Williams was a rich-kid, a White second lieutenant when he was assigned to the 761st after Pearl Harbor. It was an all-Black outfit with White officers.

ARMORED BLACK TROOPS

The 761st comprised the first armored Black troops. The term "Eleanor Roosevelt's Niggers" began in scorn, because it was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who, almost alone, succeeded in the then, "radical" idea that Blacks should be given more than menial labor jobs in the armed services.

"It may seem peculiar, maybe even a bit crazy, that a bunch of middle-aged Black men and a middle-aged White man are still fighting for what we should have gotten almost 33 years ago," Williams said.

"But, we're going to get those awards or go to our graves still fighting for them. When they sneered at us as 'Eleanor Roosevelt's Niggers,' we showed we could fight then — and we'll show it again." □

Stevie Wonder Honors Black Songwriter

(Hollywood, Calif.) - The amazing Stevie Wonder after being selected male vocalist of the year at last week's Rock Hall of Fame awards expressed a deep humanitarian concern rarely found in celebrities in turning over his "Rocky" — the record industry's version of an Oscar — to Otis Blackwell, the unknown Black composer of many of the late Elvis Presley's most famous tunes.

Wonder paid an emotional tribute to Blackwell, who wrote such tunes as "Don't Be Cruel" and "Return to Sender," and dozens of other popular hits.



Mime Troupe Seeks Black Actors

(San Francisco, Calif) - The widely acclaimed San Francisco Mime Troupe has returned from a European tour, and is presenting their new show, The Hotel Universe, *free in parks throughout the Bay Area through October 8. The play is based in the struggles of San Francisco's International Hotel tenants who were evicted on August 4 after a nine-year fight for low-income housing.*

The show was presented in Oakland the weekend of September 17 and 18 in San Antonio Park.

The Troupe is the oldest and foremost political theater company in the country and has openings for Black actors. The Troupe's style includes music, dance and comedy. Interested actors should call Deb'Bora at (415) 285-1717 or write the San Francisco Mime Troupe at 855 Treat Street, San Francisco, California 94110.

Mozambique

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

But said one harried doctor, "At least people are now getting some kind of medical attention — many for the first time in their lives."

Last month, the government announced a new crash program of training paramedics to bring rudimentary health care to the place where it is needed most — the rural villages.

I was told that the 120 trainees had been chosen by their own villagers or co-workers to take the four to six-month course. They will concentrate on eliminating the cause of the most common diseases in Mozambique: mosquitos, flies, contaminated water and lack of sanitary facilities. Digging latrines and killing flies have reportedly become major campaigns in the countryside.

Improving and extending medical care throughout the country, it also insists it is trying to combat elitism among health professionals.

Yet, problems of hierarchy and elitism are entrenched at the modern, 1,500-bed Maputo hospital, and last month President Machel himself visited the hospital to try to shake things up and encourage more egalitarian work methods.

Machel's visit was not unusual. FRELIMO sees itself in the midst of a protracted struggle against the emergence of a new elite or national bourgeoisie. A cartoon character, Xiconhoca ("the snake") has been created to satirize elitism, individualism and bureaucratic tendencies.

Industry was crippled in Mozambique by the flight of most Portuguese technicians. Under colonialism few Africans were trained to do skilled factory work. The lack of skilled personnel was compounded by deliberate economic sabotage; factory equipment was destroyed and some Portuguese firms refused to supply spare parts.

In a more recent example of economic sabotage, a shipment of Swedish trucks arrived in Maputo completely inoperable — their engines smashed and wiring torn out, presumably when the ship docked in Lisbon en route.

In another case, the manager of a textile factory told me that his plant had ordered cloth from a West German company, paid cash in advance (few Western firms will give Mozambique credit), and received crates of rags and rocks.

After independence "it rained with problems," a member of the dynamizing group told me.

The economic strain is such that Mozambique, despite its vehement opposition to apartheid, has decided for the time being not to sever its commercial ties with South Africa. Mozambique miners still dig South African gold, and electrical power from Mozambique's giant Cabora Bassa dam still flows to South Africa.

FRELIMO makes no attempt to hide its lingering South African connection. In fact, I found people in Mozambique to be remarkably forthcoming about the country's contradictions and problems.

They discuss them openly in private conversation and in a seemingy endless round of seminars and meetings.

It's all part of a process, they say, in a revolution that is just beginning.□

17th Anniversary Of Eritrean Armed Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

total annexation of Eritrea by the Haile Selassie regime.

"It was launched to bring to an end the oppression, humiliation, poverty, disease and illiteracy that was the lot of our people under Ethiopian occupation," Kahsai explained.

The EPLF leader said that throughout the past 16 years, 50,000 Eritrean people, mostly civilians, have been killed. In addition, over half a million have been displaced from their homes, over 150,000 of whom are presently living in refugee camps in the Sudan.

"Politically, our people of all patriotic classes, religions and nationalities are united behind the demand of 'Nothing Short of Total Independence,' " Kahsai said. "Within the liberation movement, the forces that fight for the establishment of a genuinely independent and democratic state, represented by the EPLF, have gained the dominant position.

LIBERATION MOVEMENT

"Today the EPLF is the largest and strongest liberation movement in Eritrea and enjoys the support of the overwhelming majority of the Eritrean people," Kahsai noted.

Under the leadership of the EPLF, Kahsai explained, land reform is being carried out in Eritrea, by which land is given to poor peasants. In the liberated areas, democratic village assemblies are being established as well as small scale industry, schools, and clinics. During 1976, the EPLF initiated 36 schools, four hospitals, 20 clinics and hundreds of mobile medical units

From January 23-31 this year, the First Congress of the EPLF was held in Sahel province of Eritrea. The Congress adopted the National Democratic Program, "...a revolutionary political program for the stage of new democracy..." reports *Eritrea in Struggle*, the official organ of EFLNA.

Concluding his statement, Kahsai declared:

"...Our heroic people led by the EPLF are determined to carry on the struggle to the end...no force, how mighty it may be, will ever be able to stop us...As we enter the 17th year of our armed struggle, we are confident that victory is on our side."□

West Threatens So. Africa With Oil Embargo

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

government's army that is steadily *losing the armed struggle* waged by the Front.

Prior to meeting with Smith on September 1 to formally present the U.S.-British plan, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young and British Foreign Secretary David Owen discussed the plan with Vorster. South African diplomats here said it was likely the White apartheid leader was warned that Smith's rejection of the plan could force an oil boycott against landlocked Rhodesia.

Located northeast of South Africa, Rhodesia's fuel supplies travel through its southern neighbor, so that any sanctions against the Pretoria government would have a direct effect on the Smith regime.

South Africa's fear of Western reprisals over Smith's refusal of the Anglo-American plan were reflected in a comment on South African radio before Smith's arrival:

"South Africa will not be pressured into indulging in sanctions and boycotts, but will continue supplying her neighboring states with commodities such as oil if she is denied them herself because the developments in Rhodesia are another matter."

The presence of South African "Economics Minister" Chris Heunis and "Defense Minister" Pieter Botha at the Vorster-Smith talks indicated that the two White leaders discussed the military situation and the effect of economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

In a *New York Times* interview conducted last week with Vorster, he said that while he does not feel that an oil boycott is "imminent," "...we would be fools if we did not prepare for all eventualities."

Asked how well South Africa would be able to endure an oil embargo, Vorster said, "...we



are in the favorable position that we are only dependent on oil to the extent of 25 per cent for our energy on account of our coal resources."

Concerning South African pressure on Smith to accept the U.S.-British plan for Rhodesia, Vorster told the *Times*:

"...I have never prescribed [to Smith] and I have never twisted his arm...I said to Young and Owen that if they think that they can pressurize me to pressurize Smith, then they have got another guess coming because I won't do it..."□



(Left to right) ZANU leader ROBERT MUGABE, U.N. Ambassador ANDREW YOUNG, British Foreign Secretary DAVID OWEN and ZAPU leader JOSHUA NKOMO during recent meeting in Lusaka, Zambia. Zimbabwean children(top right).

WINS 10 TROPHIES AT GOLDEN STATE KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

O.C.L.C. MARTIAL ARTS TEAM STORMS BACK





Members of the OCLC KARATE and TAE KWON DO CLUB completely swamped the Golden State Karate Championship last weekend, winning 10 trophies. Young OCLC martial arts star FRED MOREHEAD captured the Black Belt Grand Championship.

BPINS photos

(San Lorenzo, Calif.) — Since the Long Beach International Karate Championships on August 6 and 7, the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) Karate and Tae Kwon Do Club has stormed back once again, to dominate the Northern California tournament scene.

Dispelling doubts around the tournament circuit that their impressive string of wins was against "flakes" or "gifts" from officials, at the Golden State Karate Championships last weekend, 12 OCLC students charged, punched, and kicked their way through nine separate divisions to come away with 10 trophies, including the Men's Black Belt Grand Championship.

The strength and abilities of the OCLC team were demonstrated as only four students were unable to place in their divisions, while the junior boys, junior girls, mixed team — men and women competitors — garnered five first place trophies, two second place trophies, two third place trophies and the coveted Grand Champion trophy.

With a lack of experience in tournaments, pee wee (seven-year-old division. (Keith fought Dennis Dunham was disqualified for head contact in his division.

Michael Jordan and Keith Lee, with an array of jumping and spinning techniques, were eliminated in the boys' eight to 10-year-olds and under) fighter his way to first place at the Santa Clara Championships, while Michael has missed the finals by one match his last two times out.)

COMPETITION

The pace and competition quickened in the junior boys 11 to 13-year-old division, but quick, hard-hitting Bobby Lee took control of his division, racking up a first place win and his fifth trophy in the last four months.

Novice fighter Taray Green, who was in a whirlwind division with girls of Bill Owens' Cascos Kempo Club, overcame more experienced competition to place second in the junior girls' division.

In the older women's division, fiery Lisa Williams charged after her opponents and fought her way into the finals. With only three competitors remaining, Lisa bowed out of the round-robin competition due to a hand injury. Even so, she still came away with the division's third place trophy.

In the middleweight men's division (156-172 pounds), Herbert Hall clashed with the recent Internationals Champion. At the end of his match Herbert had a hard-earned second place win.

One of the best "team-ups" of the day found fighters from Bill Owens' Cascos Kempo Club and the OCLC Karate Club together. Juan Elder and Clifton "Joe" Campbell were side by side in the Seniors Mixed Teams event.

High jumping Juan Elder electrified supporters and competitors alike with rapid punch combinations, jumping kicks, and precision jumping stomp kicks. "Mr. Consistent," high kicking, Clifton "Joe" Campbell, turned in his usual fancy footwork and dominated both of his team matches. In the end, the combined Cascos-OCLC team swept the first place team trophy, with each fighter earning an additional individual trophy.

Rounding out the evening were the Black Belts. At first, it appeared the OCLC would sweep all three divisions, heavyweight, middleweight, and lightweight. The "Machine Man," aggressive Danny Simms, lost a heartbreaker to Byong Yu protege David Castillo for third place.

Jerome Mack doubled over the region's number six fighter, Walt Sanders, and took the first prize among the heavyweights.

Fred Morehead worked his usual tournament magic, pulling out a last-second cliff-hanger to take first in the lightweight division. Jerome then bowed out to Fred in the Grand Championships so that Fred fought David Castille, taking an overtime 5-4 victory and the Black Belt Grand Championship.

The OCLC Karate Club, nicknamed "the Mean Machine," turned in a precision performance, leaving no doubt as to who the Number 1 club is.

Congratulations, OCLC Karate Club!□







Proud award winners of OCLC Martial Arts Club (top photos) and well-attended practice session. The OCLC team has emerged as one of the best in Northern California.

BPINS photos

Biko Murdered In Detention

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

people. Denied such official permission, the Black students went ahead with the protest at which they sang Azanian freedom songs.

When police, accompanied by attack dogs, moved in to arrest them, the students offered no resistance and gave Black power salutes as they were taken away.

Biko was arrested on August 18 at his King Williamstown home near the Port of East London where he was restricted on a four-year-old banning order. He was charged with taking part in "subversive" activities and violating his banning orders.

DEATH

In announcing his death on September 12, South African police alleged that Biko had been on a hunger strike for eight days. His family, however, knew nothing of the strike until after death, and reporters who talked with Biko shortly before his arrest said he was in good health.

Kruger, who has made a number of blatantly contradictory statements about Biko's death, said that the revered young Black leader died in a Pretoria prison cell after being driven 750 miles by car from the Port Elizabeth prison where he had been incarcerated since August 18.

According to Kruger, Biko stopped eating on September 5, but doctors who examined him after the first few days could find nothing physically wrong with him.

"By Sunday (September 11)," Kruger said, "Mr. Biko had still not eaten and appeared to be unwell. On September 12, Mr. Biko was again examined and treated by the district surgeon in Pretoria. He died the same night."

Biko's widow Ntisiki, who survives her husband along with her two small children, said that while her husband had been prepared to sacrifice his life for the Black liberation struggle in South Africa, she did not believe he committed suicide.

"There are many things about Steve's death and his detention that we do not understand," Mrs. Biko said in an interview with South Africa's leading Sunday Azanian newspaper, *Weekend World*. "I do not believe at all that Steve took his own life — he had everything to live for," Mrs. Biko declared.

Attacking the loopholes in the government account of Biko's death, the *Rand Daily Mail*, the country's leading White opposition newspaper, asked, "Why, Mr. Kruger, why? People don't die in seven days from a hunger strike."

On September 16, Kruger, faced with mounting demands for his resignation from White opposition political leaders as well as within his own right-wing ruling Nationalist Party (N.P.), denied that he ever said Biko died of starvation.

Backing down from his initial offhanded, racist response to Biko's death — in a speech before an N.P. convention in Pretoria, the "justice minister" said Biko had exercised his "democratic right" to starve and that Biko's death "left him cold," remarks which evoked laughter from those attending the convention — Kruger said on September 17 that the alleged hunger strike was not the cause of Biko's death.

In news interviews, which followed a long meeting between Kruger and South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster, the "justice minister" said he was sorry for Biko's death because it "has caused embarrassment to the government and the police." He could not say he was in mourning, he explained, for "that would have been hypocritical."

Under international law, a prisoner who goes on a hunger strike may be force fed. While Kruger said that Biko was not force fed because prison guards would have been accused of brutality, a spokesperson for the "justice minister" later said that the Black consciousness leader was fed intravenously before he died.



Soweto memorial service for the slain Azanian leader Steve Biko.

"SOMETHING SPECIAL"

The *World* described Biko as "something special," whose personality and genius exerted a "disproportionate influence" on South Africans of all races.

"He seems to have seen Black consciousness as a weapon for the liberation of Blacks from the psychological and political repression, and, equally, for the liberation of Whites from the bonds of prejudice," the Black daily newspaper said. "Once that dual liberation had taken place perhaps the two groups could work together.

"Now others will have to take over his work — but will they have Biko's quality and understanding?"☐

"The Winds Of Liberation"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

by a minority as an unforgivable sin that cannot be pardoned by civilized societies.

"While many words and statements to this effect have been made by politicians in America, very little by way of constructive action has been taken to apply concerted pressure on the minority White South African regime.

"Besides the sin of omission, America has often been positively guilty of working in the interest of the minority regime to the detriment of the interest of Black people. America's foreign policy seems to have been guided by a selfish desire to maintain an imperialistic stranglehold on this country irrespective of how the Blacks were made to suffer.

"The new American administration must, however, take to account that no situation remains static forever. Through their political intransigence and racial bigotry, the South African White minority regime has increased the level of resentment among Blacks to a point where it now seems that the people are prepared to use any means to attain their aspirations.

"Heavy investments in the South African economy, bilateral trade with South Africa, cultural exchanges in the fields of sport and music and of late joint political ventures like the Vorster-Kissinger exercise are among the sins of which America is accused. All these activities relate to Whites and their interests and serve to entrench the position of the minority regime.

"America must therefore re-examine her policy towards South Africa drastically.

"A few minimum requirements can perhaps be outlined at this stage.

"•Mr. Carter should reverse the policy whereby America looks [to] the South African government as a partner in diplomatic initiatives in Africa.

"•Mr. Carter should immediately develop a new approach to involvement by America in the South African economy — whether in so-called Bantustans or in metropolitan 'White' South Africa. While it is illegal for us to call for trade boycotts, arms embargo, withdrawal of investments, etc., America herself is quite free to decide what price South Africa must pay for maintaining obnoxious policies.

AMERICAN FIRMS

"•Where American firms do not on their own withdraw, the least that can be expected is for their government to set rigid rules on questions like remuneration, rate for the job, job reservation, trade union, etc., to completely insure that America is not involved in the exploitation of South African Blacks.

"•America should cease showing any form of tolerance to Bantustan leaders who are operating as a model and platform obviously designed for the perpetual subjugation of Black people. Invitations to people like Gatsha Buthelezi, Matanzima, Mangope and granting them any form of recognition is gross insult to the Black people of this country.

"•America must insist on South Africa recognizing the need for legitimate non-government-initiated platforms like the Black People's Convention. Equally, organizations banned in the past, like the African National Congress, should be reallowed to operate in the country.

"•America must call for the release of political prisoners and banned people ...and the integration of these people in the political process that shall shape things to come.

"The direction in which allegiances will go will obviously be affected by the role played by the various world powers. If America goes for a fullscale support of the struggle for the Black man's liberation, then she stands a chance of influencing political trends and being regarded as a genuine friend.

"Otherwise, so far her role has been seen as that of bolstering the minority regime, all at the expense of the Black man."☐

Know Your Rights

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

in a given locality, the EEOC must turn the case over to the appropriate state or local FEP commission for a period of at least 60 days (120 days for state or local agencies in operation for less than one year).

But whether you take the local route or, initially, the federal one, be prepared to wait. The average time span from the filing of a complaint to its resolution is between 15 and 18 months. The EEOC itself has a current backlog of some 130,000 cases.

A job discrimination charge may be filed by you or by an individual or group on your behalf with your knowledge and consent.

DISCRIMINATION FORM

•First, acquire a Charge of Discrimination Form from the nearest EEOC regional office. Or, submit a written statement which includes as much information about the alleged discriminatory act as possible (i.e. the names and addresses of the party or parties being charged and a fully detailed description of the incidents).

If you are a female employee charging a violation of the Equal Work/Equal Pay law, or an individual charging age discrimination, the charge will most likely be lodged against an employer by the Department of Labor.

•After receiving your charge, the EEOC district office must defer it to the appropriate state or local fair employment practices agency.

•If there has been no action on the local level within 60 to 120 days, the EEOC begins to process your charge on the 61 to 121st day.

•Within 10 days of the official filing date, EEOC must notify the party or parties being charged.

•Investigation to determine if the charges have validity then begins.

•If the EEOC investigation uncovers "probable cause" that a violation occurred, conciliation attempts are made. If an agreement acceptable to all parties is reached, the case is closed.

•If conciliation attempts fail, the EEOC can file suit in a federal district court on your behalf.

•If, on the other hand, the EEOC finds no violation of the law, it will take the matter no further, but will issue the charging party a right-to-sue letter. This means that within 90 days of the EEOC's finding of no probable cause, you can still seek redress in a private civil action suit. □

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS

Finally, I want to express our deep felt thanks to the Black Panther Party for its unfailing support for the Pan Africanist Congress and the struggling masses in Azania. Over and over again Chairperson Elaine Brown and other comrades have received our representatives and staged grand meetings to promote our cause in the Bay Area.Bilateral assistance of a material kind has also been extended to PAC, including T-shirts with the PAC logo. We are indebted to the Panther Party for this help and salute you for the correct spirit of brotherhood and internationalism which you have always taught in the Party.

Long live the solidarity of the Black Panther Party and the PAC! Long live the blood ties joining Azanians and African-Americans! Victory to the Panther Party and its leader in the coming struggles!

Fraternally,
David M. Sibeko
Director of Foreign Affairs
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
Observer Representative at the United Nations
United Nations, N.Y.

P.A.C. OF SOUTH AFRICA SUPPORTS B.P.P. NEWSPAPER

Comrades,

We would like to thank you for continually sending us copies of your weekly, the Intercommunal News Service. This paper published weekly by the Black Panther Party is a revolutionary, informative newspaper which keeps revolutionary people of the world well informed of the daily relentless struggles of the people of the Third World against U.S. imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and oppression in all its forms and manifestations.

The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania will always be in solidarity with the just struggle of the Black Panther Party for social change in the USA to turn the USA into a land free from exploitation of man by man, and free from racial discrimination.

We thank you for sending us your weekly and your continued support of the just struggle of the Azanian people against imperialism and White domination.

Long live the just struggle of the Afro-Americans! Long live the just struggle of the oppressed people of the world! Long live the heroic struggle of the Azanian people!

Yours for Azania,
M. Dlamini
Acting Chief Representative
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
External Headquartes
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Lance Hearings

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

first appearance at the nationally televised Senate hearings on Thursday, September 15.

Yet, even as the director of the Office of Management and Budget, who has refused to resign his office, attempted to defend himself, new information regarding his unscrupulous banking practices while president of Calhoun National Bank and the National Bank of Georgia continued to unfold.

Among the latest revelations are:

• Lance made a profit of at least $40,000 on the sale of a 10-year-old plane that belonged to the National Bank soon after he became bank president. Evidence exists that Lance used the plane.

• Despite the budget director's insistence that the Governmental Affairs Committee was fully aware of his banking problems prior to confirming him for the White House post last January, Senate staff investigators maintain that they were not fully briefed;

• Contradicting previous assertions made by Lance, a federal bank examiner told the budget director as early as 1971 that his personal checking account overdrafts violated banking laws limiting loans to bank offices;

•Six months before Jimmy Carter was elected President, Lance told a federal bank examiner that he expected a high-ranking post in his longtime friend's administration and was concerned about the effect that a possible FBI check of his banking background might have on his obtaining the post; and

• A former U.S. attorney in Atlanta closed an investigation of the National Bank one day prior to Lance's confirmation as budget director despite the strong objections of his subordinates and at a time when he was attempting to save his own job.

Meanwhile, White House press secretary Jody Powell "apologized" to Senator Charles Percy, the ranking Republican member of the Governmental Affairs Committee, for encouraging the publication of damaging information about the Illinois senator.

Mounting what the *Chicago Sun-Times* termed "an apparent guerrilla offensive" against Percy, who has been a severe critic of Lance, Powell told the Chicago newspaper that Percy had regularly flown on aircraft owned by Bell and Howell, which the senator once headed, and that he had not fully reimbursed a Chicago bank for facilities used in his 1972 reelection campaign. □

Bakke Case "False, Bitterly Divisive"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

students are more likely to practice in underserved areas upon graduation, however, would their admission arguably alleviate this problem. The assumption is risky, as understandably many from impoverished backgrounds — regardless of race — may not desire to return to practice in areas like those they left behind them.

"Special admissions programs, favoring as they do some applicants over others, must be based on more than wishful thinking about the likely future behavior of those benefiting from the programs. The one at Davis, failing to guarantee this desired result and that of admitting disadvantaged students, should be scrapped and restructured.

"My suggestion for reforming the special admissions program is a simple one: Give additional points to applicants who are 'educationally and economically disadvantaged' and who will agree to practice in medically underserved areas for a specified period upon graduation.

"In part, this simply requires *administering the program as it was intended*, without regard to race. Since a disproportionate number of disadvantaged applicants can be expected to be minority because of the circumstances of poverty and discrimination, they will likely constitute a disproportionate number of those eligible to receive points toward their admission.

"But not *all* those receiving extra points or an assist in admission to the medical school will be minority and that is an important difference for obtaining public support and passing Constitutional muster.

"Adding still other points to the application of the student who will agree to practice in an underserved area upon graduation is already a well-established and accepted practice in similar situations. The military academies and even ROTC (at least the Navy) conditioned the public subsidy of a college education upon later military service. Medical education is the most heavily subsidized of all educations, and it does not seem too oppressive to condition its receipt from those who opt for extra credit toward admission upon their later service for pay in an underserved area.

"I recognize, of course, that this may raise yet another Constitutional issue — the right of a public university to attach such a condition to admission. But I suggest this is politically a far healthier issue to litigate and publicly debate, and at least ought to be put to the test before we reach the divisive one of racial quotas.

"I have rarely been accused of shirking debate, especially since I believe in the necessity and inevitability of contradiction. (See e.g., E.H. Erickson and H.P. Newton, *In Search of Common Ground* (1973). But the *Bakke* case does not represent a true or necessary contradiction; it is a contrived one that can and should be avoided in the public interest.

"I am keenly aware of your personal commitment to public education and equal justice; therefore, I am hopeful that you will give these thoughts your immediate attention and share them with the appropriate authorities.

"Yours,

"Huey P. Newton"





BPNS photo

Special admissions programs, says BPP chief theoretician HUEY P. NEWTON, should favor "educationally and economically disadvantaged" students who agree to practice in impoverished areas upon graduation.

Richard Pryor Lashes Out At L.A. Rights Rally

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Meanwhile, the 36-year-old Pryor, whose several comic, no-holes-barred albums have scored heavily among Black audiences, is battling censors and recently threatened to quit his NBC-TV series over continued harassment.

His new "family hour" show, for example, began with the mock-serious announcement, "The opening minute of 'The Richard Pryor Show' will not be seen...ever."

The line was written by NBC's new president, Robert Mulholland, and read by Pryor after the two discussed the Black comedian's gripes about NBC censors.

The segment which NBC declared "inappropriate" showed Pryor nude, except for a flesh colored loin cloth. Pryor said the the censorship stifled his creativity and refused to do a substitute skit.

Burt Sugarman, executive producer of the series, said Pryor's ire was eased when Mulholland, named recently as NBC's president, sat down with the comic here to discuss the problem.

"He really went out of his way to deal with it in a conciliatory and honest fashion, and Rich really appreciated it," Sugarman said.

He agreed to give an NBC program standards official here authority to make final, "on-the-spot" decisions on the show's content, the producer said.

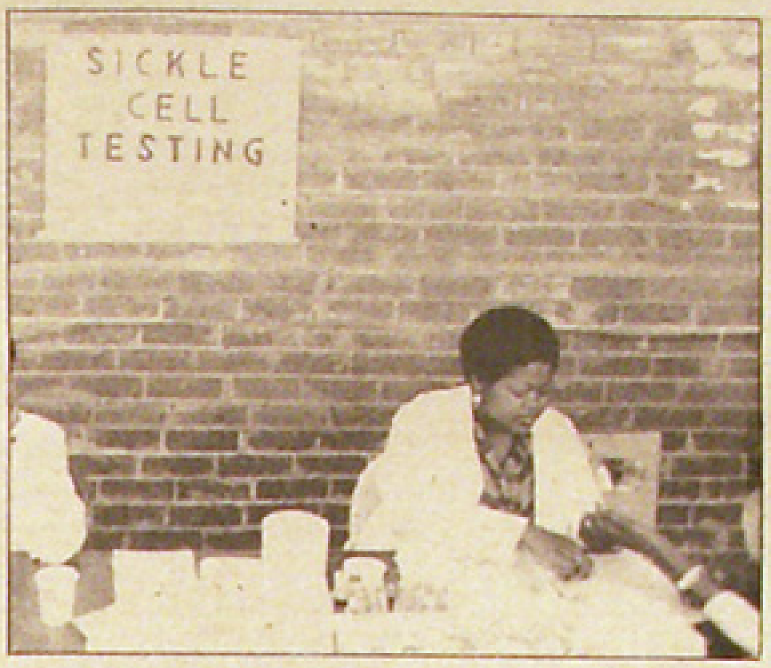
The show's problems may not be over, though. Four of NBC's 215 outlets — in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Boston and Philadelphia — refused to air it as scheduled in the "family hour" because of some of its language.☐



RICHARD PRYOR with DIANA ROSS in their movie roles in Lady Sings The Blues.

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



FREE FOOD PROGRAM

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

BLACK SAYS, "L.A.P.D. TRIED TO KILL ME"

PICKET AND RALLY ORGANIZED AGAINST INTERNATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE

(Los Angeles, Calif.) — On the night of October 3 Los Angeles Police Department chief Ed Davis is scheduled to address the 10,700-member International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) here at the Sports Arena, setting the stage for a mass picket and rally organized by the Coalition Against Police Abuse (CAPA) and other progressive organizations.

Tentative participants in the conference include representatives from such repressive and CIA-backed regimes as South Africa, South Korea, Zaire, Chile, Taiwan and Iran — all of whom are known for being responsible for the wholesale torture and slaughter of innocent people and political prisoners.

On the national level representatives of police departments from Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Alabama, Washington, North and South Carolina and others will be present.

HOST

Hosting the affair will be Davis, IACP president, and the Los Angeles Police Department, which is responsible for the murders of 28 people already this year. Over 7,000 cops from all over the world are expected to attend the week-long conference.

Formed in 1893, the IACP holds annual conferences in order to enable police from racist and reactionary countries and regimes from throughout the world to exchange information on police tactics.

The ad hoc coalition opposing the conference warns that the purpose of the meeting is "to share new terror tactics and weapons of oppression. They'll (the police chiefs) sit in the Los Angeles Sports Arena...laughing, eating and drinking while they think of ways to kill and oppress us."

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Police Department came close to scoring another police killing recently, but Leonard McCauley saved his life by deflecting a bullet with his hand after police officer John Wrightson shot at him at point-blank range with his revolver.

McCauley sustained a gunshot wound to the shoulder and a broken finger when he and two companions, Steve Montgomery and Larry Roy, were stopped by officers from the notorious 77th precinct in connection with a stolen car report.

Officers Wrightson and Robert Yarnell stopped the trio, who were on foot near a liquor store on 120th and Figueroa Streets. Police reports claim the cops were taking the three into custody when McCauley allegedly reached into his jacket pocket.

Wrightson then pulled his gun and shot the 28-year-old Black man, claiming it was an accident.

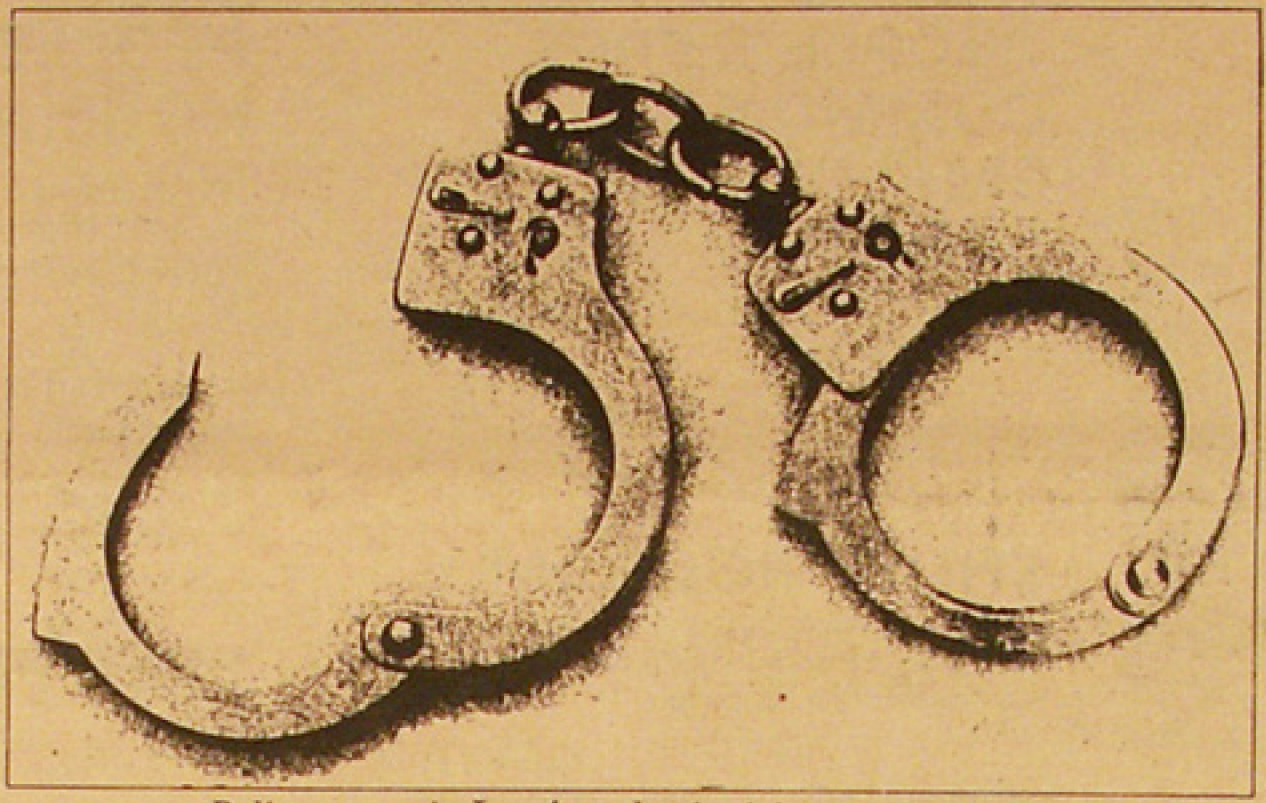
While recovering in Martin Luther King Hospital, McCauley told the *Los Angeles Sentinel*, "I know for a fact that this was no accident. When Wrightson pulled the gun out, he pulled the trigger back and aimed it at me. I thought he was going to kill me.

"At no time did I reach into my jacket," McCauley pointed out, "because I don't have a breast pocket. I complied, like my friends, with everything the officers said and had both my hands raised behind my head. The man just intended to kill me."

Due to an ongoing rash of police murders the Los Angeles Police Commission recently adapted new guidelines on the use of deadly force by officers. However, the Black and poor communities of the city have come out in unison denouncing the guidelines for being a weak compromise. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)

Using the example of the near-murder of McCauley, a group of community activists confronted county coroner Thomas Noguchi, the city attorney's office, a lawyer from the Police Protective League and Assistant Police Chief Darrell Gates at a recent hearing.

Led by Bob Duren, coordinator of the Southern California Black Panther Party Chapter, all of the city and police officials were sternly condemned for allowing police officers to openly murder citizens. □



Police terror in Los Angeles is rising unchecked.



BPINS photos

(Left to right) YVONNE GOLDEN, NEDRA RUIZ and ARNOLD TOWNSEND were among those who spoke at the San Francisco Police Commission hearing on the "hot pursuit" issue.



JAM POLICE COMMISSION HEARING

S.F. Activists Demand "Hot Pursuit" Guidelines

(San Francisco, Calif.) — A large community delegation converged on the San Francisco Police Commission recently to demand stricter hot pursuit guidelines to prevent police from unjustly breaking into the homes of innocent people.

A coalition of over 60 organizations, attorneys, community leaders and respected citizens demanded the hearing due to the vagueness of current San Francisco "hot pursuit" guidelines and the imminent danger of warrantless police raids on private homes.

In two U.S. Supreme Court rulings, the *Ramey* and *Santana* decisions, the concept of hot pursuit has been drastically changed. Instead of defining hot pursuit as an urgent chase of a fleeing and dangerous criminal, these rulings describe hot pursuit as any situation where police decide to follow someone they suspect of a crime.

Twelve speakers were present at the San Francisco hearing, among them well-known attorney Terence Hallinan; activist teacher Yvonne Golden; Northern California Police Practice Project Director Amitai Schwartz; San Francisco Human Rights Commissioner Dan Silva; and Ron Landberg of the White Panther Party.

Despite consistent and compelling testimony, the Police Commission had decided beforehand to merely refer the question of hot pursuit to a committee. A resolution was passed to establish a committee made up of police to listen to community people and to supposedly draw up guidelines to make "hot pursuit entries consistent with Fourth Amendment rights (against illegal search and seizure)."

Participants in the hearing were angered at Police Commission President Richard Siggins, who boldly attempted to slough off the entire issue and to waste the time of everyone present.

The community people in attendance voted overwhelmingly to ask San Francisco Mayor George Moscone to seek Siggins' resignation. □